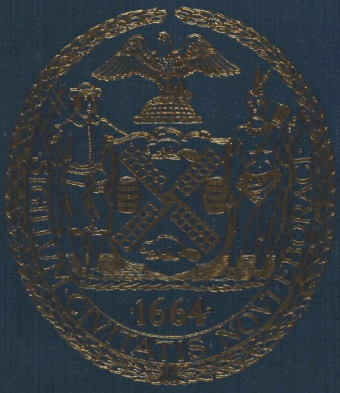
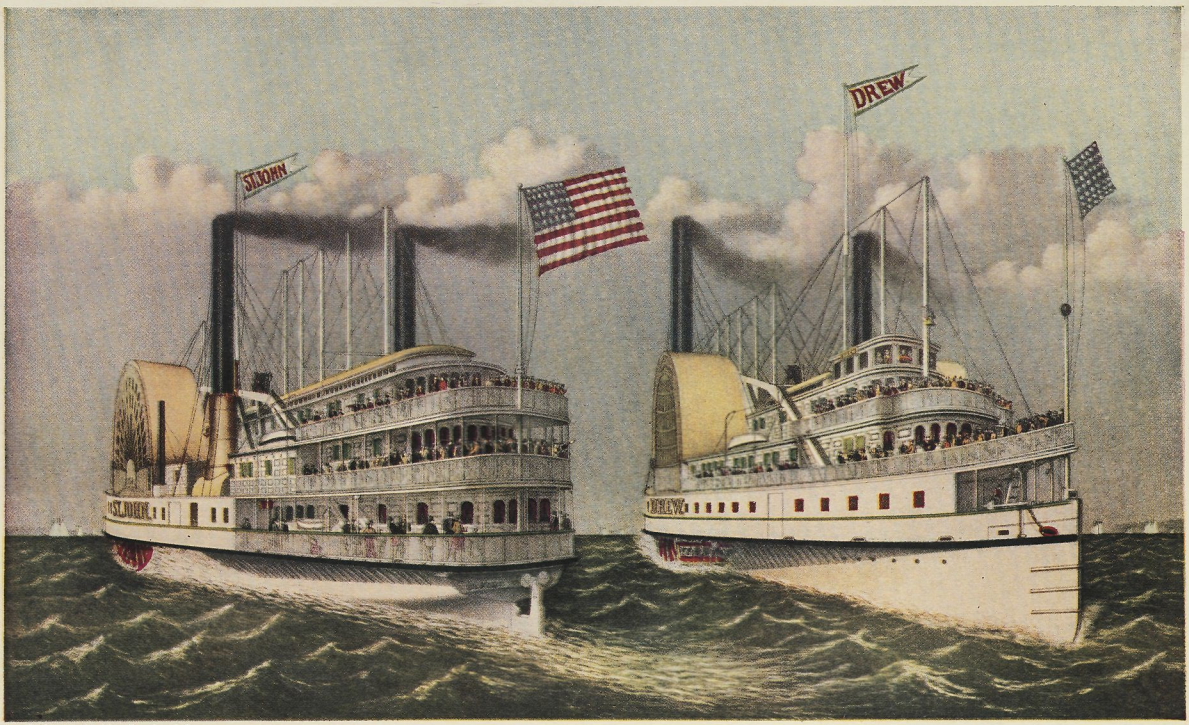

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NEW YORK-ALBANY NIGHT BOATS ON THE HUDSON RIVER—THE "ST. JOHN" AND "DANIEL DREW." 1890.

Valentine's Manual OF Old New York

1925

EDITED BY
HENRY COLLINS BROWN

YEAR BOOK
OF THE
MUSEUM OF THE
CITY OF NEW YORK

GRACIE MANSION
FOOT 88th STREET, EAST RIVER
NEW YORK CITY

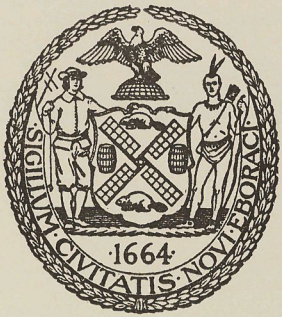
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To De Witt Clinton and
the opening
of the
Erie Canal, 1825.



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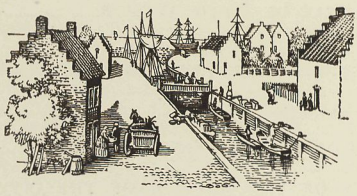
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WHAT WAS GOING ON A HUNDRED YEARS AGO

BRIEF SKETCH OF THE CITY AND ITS ACTIVITIES IN 1824. INTRODUCTION OF ANTHRACITE, MANUFACTURING OF GAS BEGUN, AND MANY OTHER IMPROVEMENTS.

1823. UNDER the new constitution the Mayor was appointed by the Common Council, and Stephen Allen was thus appointed.

Centre Market was opened in this year. The lower part of Fly Market, at foot of Maiden Lane, was taken down, from Pearl to South Street. In July, the widening of Maiden Lane was ordered. The Merchants' Exchange was incorporated by the Legislature. The area of the Battery was much enlarged by filling out to a rip-rap *enceinte,* which was surmounted by a coursed stone wall and a balustrade. The Potter's Field (Washington Parade, now Washington Square) was levelled; the use of it as a place of interment being abandoned in favor of a new plot of ground bought for the purpose, bounded by Fortieth and Forty-second Streets, Fifth and Sixth Avenues—now occupied by the Reservoir and Bryant Park. This plot, containing 128 building lots, was purchased for $8449. In the matter of public grounds, the necessities of the poor have greatly ministered to the advantage of their more fortunate brethren; Washington Square, Union Square, Madison Square, and Bryant Park, all owing their existence as pleasure-grounds to prior use as pauper burial-places. About this time an ordinance was

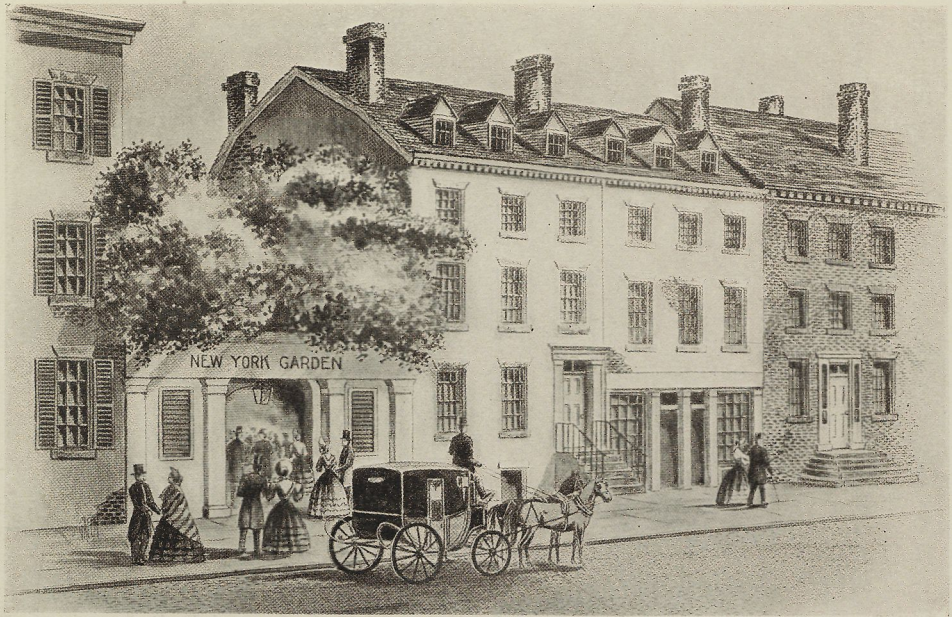
enacted prohibiting the interment of human bodies below Grand Street, under a penalty of $250.

The New York Gas Light Co. was incorporated, Samuel Leggett, President, this being the first introduction of illuminating gas in the country. The company was given the exclusive privilege for thirty years of laying gas-pipes south of Grand Street. The first introduction of gas in a house was in that of the President at 7 Cherry Street. I went to witness it.

A line of packets hence to London, sailing on the 1st of every month, was organized by John Griswold and Fish and Grinnell; followed by a line to Liverpool, sailing on the 16th of every month. Passengers between this port and Europe were so scarce that the packet ships were fitted only for a few, and on one occasion, within my knowledge, a lady desiring to meet her husband in England, applying for passage in one of the old or Black Ball line of Liverpool packets, was refused, as, she being the only woman, her presence would be inconvenient to the male passengers. Persons who venture now to encounter the gales and seas of the Northern Atlantic in steamers of ten or fifteen thousand tons' burthen, will probably be surprised to learn that the tonnage of the Liverpool and Havre packets did not reach four hundred. The *Edward Quesnel* was but 325, and the *Queen Mab* and *Don Quixote* were much less; I am of the conviction the tonnage was in both cases under 250.

In this year a stage ran from the Bull's Head, in the Bowery, to Manhattanville.

Samuel Woodworth founded the *Weekly Mirror* in 1822, and in this year joined George P. Morris and published the *New York Mirror and Ladies' Literary Gazette* at 163 William Street, removed in 1825 to No. 9 Nassau



New York Garden, also known as Contoit's, a fashionable resort of the 40's.

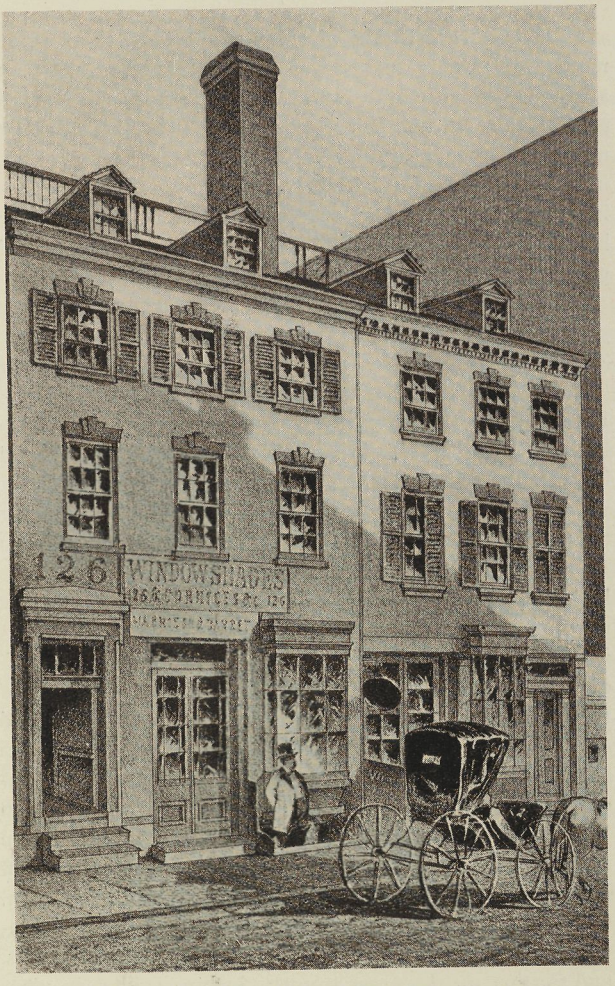
Street. Subsequently Woodworth retired, and Nathaniel P. Willis succeeded him.

F. Marquand, at No. 166 Broadway, opened the leading jewelry store in the city. There were reported in this year in the entire city, eighty-three churches, chapels, etc.; at this time (1894) the number given in the City Directory is 522. This is not a favorable proportion of increase, the churches having increased little more than six-fold, for a population fifteen times as great. No doubt, however, the modern churches may be somewhat larger than those of that period. Christ Church (Episcopal), in Anthony Street near Broadway, was completed and consecrated in this year.

March 28 occurred a great gale, from the severity of which fifty-four vessels were stranded on the shores of Staten Island between the Kills and South Amboy. On the 30th, David Dunham, a prominent merchant and resident of this city, in company with Alderman Philip Brasher, was knocked overboard by the jibing of the boom of a sloop in which they were passengers on their way from Albany; the latter was rescued, but the former was drowned.

April 28, the steamboat *James Kent* of the North River Steamboat Co., destined for the route to Albany, was launched, and it was confidently announced that she would make the passage hence to Albany between sunrise and sunset.

A company was organized to recover the treasure sunk in the *Hussar* frigate above Hell Gate, and so confident were its officers that I have seen, at the home of one of the company, a number of the small cotton-cloth bags that were made to put the treasure in.



Old houses, Nos. 126 and 128 William Street, about 1830.

In consequence of the question of deciding upon some method by which the city could be furnished with an ample supply of pure water, the Manhattan Co. was called upon to report its capacity, which was officially notified as amounting to 691,200 gallons of water per day, involving a period of sixteen hours' pumping. The pumping power was given as that of two engines of eighteen horses each. The capacity of the reservoir was 132,690 gallons, connected with twenty-five miles of log pipes.

May 27, the great challenge horse-race, made the year preceding, between Mr. Van Ranst's famous horse "American Eclipse" and one to be named at the post by Colonel Johnson, occurred on the Union Course, Long Island. It was at four-mile heats, for twenty thousand dollars a side. Colonel Johnson named "Sir Henry," and he won the first heat, "hard held," at the termination of which the betting was three to one on "Sir Henry" for the second heat, and the well-known and eccentric John Randolph of Roanoke, Va., who was present and who had backed the Southe horse for a very considerable sum, tauntingly and repeatedly, in his peculiar voice, queried, "Where's Purdy?" Purdy had ridden "Eclipse" on nearly all, if not all, of his previous races, but did not ride him now. This was the first time "Eclipse" had ever lost a heat, and his backers expressed much dissatisfaction that Purdy had not ridden. The result of Randolph's taunts and the advice of the friends of Mr. Van Ranst and the party associated with him, resulted in Purdy's mounting for the second heat, and, to the delight of the North and the dismay of the South, he won it. Colonel Johnson was confined by illness in a house adjoining the course; he was appealed to, but his directions, and putting up the great trainer, Arthur Taylor, in place

of the boy who rode the first two heats, were of no avail, the staying power of "Eclipse" was too much for his three-year-old competitor, and he won also the third heat and race. Time: first heat, 7 m. 37 s.; second heat, 7 m. 49 s.; third heat, 8 m. 24 s.; twelve miles from the score in 23 m. 50 s.

The interest in this race had been extending and accumulating for many months, heightened by the prestige of Colonel Johnson, who was called "the Napoleon of the Turf," and, notwithstanding that travel to the course, in default of railroads, was restricted to vehicles, horseback, and foot, and as the population of that day, compared with that of the present, was but one-fifteenth, the attendance was nearly if not fully equal to that at any of the great racing events of the past year. It was estimated at fifty thousand. The city was filled with visitors from all parts of the Union, so that the hotels were unable to accommodate them.

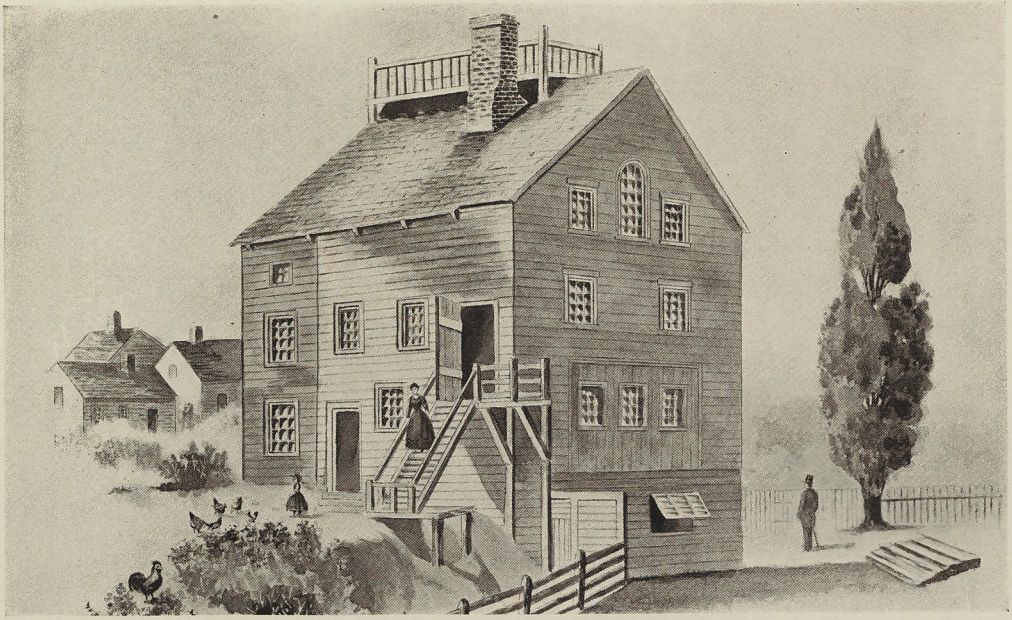
Horse-racing at this period was conducted very differently, both on the track and outside of it, from that which was introduced upon the advent of the Jerome Park Association. There was but one race a day (a meeting being restricted to four days), at one, two, three, and four mile heats. The horses that were to contend were not run around the course just previous to starting, or "warmed up," as it is termed, and brought up to the post immediately after, but were simply walked or cantered for a short distance, not a quarter of a mile, and when at the post and in line were started by the tap of a drum in the hands of the president or a judge; starting was immediate, false starting seldom occurring. There were no *mutuel* or auction pools, or professional bookmakers. All bets were made between individuals,

the money placed in the hands of a common friend or acquaintance.

I fix here a few particulars of the wondrous "Eclipse," a chestnut with a star, and white near hind foot; bred by General Nathaniel Coles, and foaled at Dosoris, Queens County, L. I., May 25, 1814; sold to Mr. Van Ranst in 1819. In 1820 and 1821 "Eclipse" stood as a common stallion, at $12.50 the season. When put in training in the fall of 1821 there was much question of the policy of running him, from the opinion long entertained by sportsmen that service as a stallion unfits a horse for racing; but the event proved that, at least so far as "Eclipse" was concerned, the opinion was unfounded. The match with "Sir Henry" closed his racing career, as, in spite of further challenge from Colonel Johnson, he was withdrawn from the turf and put to service. "Eclipse" had "Duroc" for sire and for dam a "Messenger" mare. In his veins was the blood of the celebrated English "Eclipse" and the Godolphin Arabian. Some years after this race (1833) Colonel Johnson became half owner of "Eclipse," and employed him for improvement of Southern racing stock.

June 14. A fire broke out in Noah Brown's ship-yard on the East River, afterward Brown & Bell's, by which several frames of ships on their stocks, and fire-engine No. 44, were destroyed. This fire, from its extent, was long remembered as "the ship-yard fire." I was present at it.

In this year, following the example of the boys of the period, I became a warm partisan of a fire-engine, and, following the very natural custom, it was the engine that was located the nearest to my residence. What the Fire Department, with 47 engines and 1200 men was then,



The old White House on Broadway near Walker Street, about 1830.

and for many years afterward, even down to 1835, it will be difficult for me to convince those who knew it only from that period until it was reorganized in 1865 as the paid department of the present day. In illustration of the esteem in which its *personnel* was held by our citizens, it was their general custom, when a fire occurred at night, for such as dwelt contiguous thereto to invite the members of the company on duty near to their residence to enter it and partake of hot coffee and other refreshments; and no one instance can I now call to mind in which the confidence of the host was abused. In fact, I have witnessed more decorum shown on such an occasion than frequently is manifested in social entertainments. In illustration of this I give the following notice which appeared in a daily paper, after a fire in Broome Street: "The unexceptional deportment of these worthy recipients [firemen who had been invited to her home to partake of some refreshments] was an ample compensation to her who patiently waited upon them." The department, during the period above noted, was as a body composed of well-known solid citizens, notably a great proportion of Quakers, and but that I decline to introduce the names of private persons, I could give a list of those of old firemen that would do honor to any institution, commercial, financial, or eleemosynary.

In illustration of the wide difference of the customs and means of the men and machines of this day, and that of the present, the engine and ladder-truck houses were locked, and, in some instances, the key was given to the custody of a neighbor; in others, each member had a key. In consequence of the infrequency of fires it was customary, up to about the year 1830, for the companies

to assemble once a month for the purpose of exercising the engines, to prevent the valves becoming too dry and rigid from disuse for effective operation. This meeting was termed the "washing," and delinquents in attendance were fined twenty-five cents. Upon arrival at the engine-house on an alarm of fire, if in the night, a light was first to be obtained by the aid of a tinder-box, the signal lantern and torches lighted, and then the engine or truck was drawn by the members and such private citizens as volunteered to aid them; and, as the city was not districted, it was taken to the fire, however distant.

As wood was the general fuel, varied only by use of bituminous coal in some parlor grates, chimney fires were very frequent, the fine for which to a householder was five dollars; and as the amount collected was given to a fund for the relief of the widows and orphans of deceased firemen, the Fire Department had registers placed at several locations in the city where the occasion of a fire could be noted, and there was an official collector of the fines.

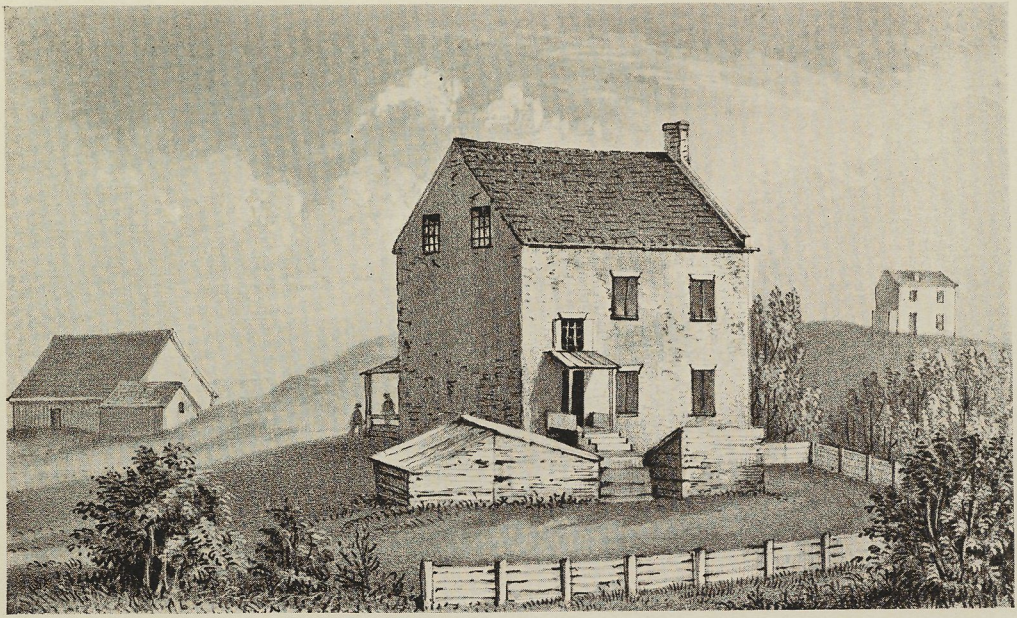
August 6. A bull-bait occurred at Paulus Hook (Jersey City), the animal being baited by bull-dogs. It was the first exhibition of the kind, and a very tame affair compared with one where *bandilleros* and *picadores* attack, and an *espado* displays his courage and skill in subduing the animal, and a *matador,* if he is not dead, gives the *coup de grace* to the dying animal.

On the 15th of this month the first floating light was towed to its station off Sandy Hook. September 1, Thomas Hilson, a comedian from London, made his first appearance at the theatre to which he became afterward attached, and for many years was a popular member of its corps. About the same date occurred the

first appearance on this stage of Henry Placide, who became one of the very first of public favorites and remains, in reputation, among the foremost of native comedians. At this time also first appeared in New York the admirable actress Mrs. Duff, sister of the first wife of Thomas Moore, the poet. She became eminent in her profession and was called "the queen of tragedy." She married a lawyer of New Orleans and retired from the stage. The theatre was not yet so well attended as theatres are now, although the price of admission was much less and ticket speculators were unknown. Hence, it became necessary for the manager to essay an awakening of the public by expedients, and in February of this year it was announced that a curtain of looking-glass was being constructed which was to replace the one of canvas; and soon after, a curtain of veritable looking-glass plates was constructed and fitted in place. Prices of admission, boxes, one dollar; pit (parquet), fifty cents, and gallery twenty-five cents.

In the winter of this year a party of gentlemen were invited one evening to the house of a well-known and public-spirited citizen, to witness the burning of anthracite coal in a parlor grate, and wonderful were the recitals of its success on the following day. It was said that not only it burned without making a flame, but created a mass of red-hot coals—so hot that when a sheet-iron cap (blower) was put before the grate there was a great roar, the draft was so strong.

Tomatoes were about this time first essayed as edibles, for they had been grown in gardens only for the beauty of their fruit, termed "Love apples," or tomato figs, universally held to be poisonous. It was not until 1826 that I overcame the fear of being poisoned should I have the



Forty-fifth Street near Fifth Avenue, present site of Putnam's, about 1840.

temerity to eat of them; and for a long period after they were only served stewed, and not canned until very many years after.

White handkerchiefs were worn by men only on special occasions, as when in full dress; at other times red silk was the prevailing material. It was not until this year that false collars to shirts were worn, and only by a few.

There were some other articles of men's wear that are worthy of record. Thus: instead of the single neck-cloths, stiffeners, termed "puddings," were introduced; and soon after an article termed a "stock," composed of stiff, woven horsehair, fully three inches in width, buckled behind; and leather straps from the legs of pantaloons, buttoned at the sides, were worn under the boots.

James Murray, from Boston, on his way South put up at a sailors' boarding-house of a man named Johnson, who, ascertaining that the former had a bag containing several hundred dollars in specie, murdered him in his bed, and two days after dragged the body to Cuyler's Alley, leading from Water Street to the river between Coenties and Old slips, and left it there. He was soon after arrested, and on December 4 was indicted.

A second line to Havre was established, with Boyd & Hincken agents.

Grinnell, Minturn & Co. commenced a line to London with vessels of four hundred tons, leaving on the 1st of each month.

Classical schools at this time were Joseph Nelson's, Franklin Street, on the east side, near Broadway, one half of the building now (1895) standing; John Borland's in Broadway, corner of Dey Street; in 1822, Borland and Forrest, at 45 Warren Street, and John C. Slack, in Water Street; in 1823 at 223 Duane Street.



Looking south on Church Street from Leonard, about 1850.

The school term, both in the country and city, was four quarters of twelve weeks each, with holidays in the former of two weeks each in spring and autumn, to enable boys to go home and procure changes of clothes suitable to the season. In the city, in *lieu* of the spring and fall vacations, the entire month of August was given, and in both cases the Fourth of July, Evacuation Day (November 25), and Christmas to New Year's Day were the only additional vacations.

In November was given for the first time, at the Park Theatre, John Howard Payne's "Home, Sweet Home." Payne had appeared on the New York stage in February, 1809, when he was but sixteen years old, and a pupil of the venerable Dr. Nott's academy at Schenectady.

In this, or the following year, "Der Freischütz," in English, was given at the Park Theatre; the first opera, strictly so termed, that we had, as distinguished from English ballad operas. Up to this time our public knew only the English models.

Considerable increase of musical interest began to display itself, and in this year both the New York Choral Society and the New York Sacred Musical Society were formed. The first concerts of these societies were given in the following spring.

On an irregular plot, formed by Chambers, Collect, and Tryon Row, were located fire-engines 8 and 25, and a hook-and-ladder company. On Broadway, opposite Warren Street, there was located an engine and also a hose-cart No. 1.

1824. January 8, the anniversary of the battle of New Orleans, there was a great military ball given at the Park Theatre, which was long known and referred to as the "Greek Ball," it being given in aid of the Greek

fund. The design was that it should be as exclusive an affair as was practicable. It occurred, however, that a Mr. Oliver, a well-known barber, who plied his avocation at 27 Nassau Street (before referred to), became the happy possessor of a ticket—how it was not known, as the member of the Committee from whom it was procured did not acknowledge the delivery; and when the fact was made public, Oliver was offered various sums in excess of the cost of the ticket, but he resolutely refused to part with it. The papers of the city referred to the matter, public curiosity became interested, and on the evening of the ball, every man who was set down from a carriage in front of the Theatre, and was not recognized by some one or more present, was hailed as "That's him!" "There he goes!" etc. Mr. Oliver in the meanwhile quietly and unobservedly walked in from the rear of the Theatre.

It was proposed by some enterprising citizens to remove the Bridewell and Jail to the North River and to construct two-story houses in the park fronting Chatham Street, as a source of revenue to the city. A petition was circulated asking that the "Jail liberties" should be extended over the whole country; they were then restricted to an area of 160 acres.

The use of anthracite coal was beginning to be generally introduced. Up to this period heavy merchandise had been bought and sold by the ton, hundredweight, quarter, and pound; but in this year the Chamber of Commerce and merchants decided to sell by the pound; the old and lumbering double platform scales were abandoned, and the single platform or lever scales introduced.

The New York Dry Dock Co. was organized about this time, and constructed two marine railways between Tenth and Eleventh streets, Avenue D, and the river.

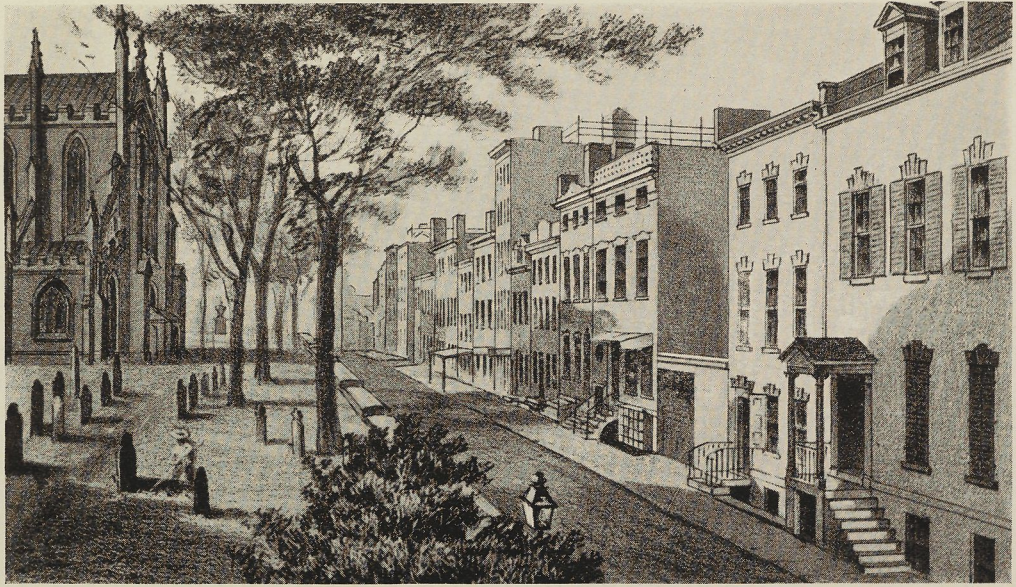
These were the first and only constructions in this city, if not in the United States, by which a vessel could be raised from the water, for up to this time, in order to calk the bottom of a vessel or to copper it, it was necessary to "heave her down"; that is, to secure the top of her lower masts to the pier at low water, then heave them down by a crab and falls, and when the tide rose one side of her bottom would be raised out of the water.

The raising of the supposed treasure in the British frigate *Hussar,* before referred to, was held to be an enterprise so promising of success that a second company was organized for the purpose; but as neither company would allow the divers of the other to descend without being accompanied by one of their own, their operations were held in abeyance.

New York Chemical Works, with banking privileges, was chartered through the labors of John C. Morrison, a druggist at 183 Greenwich Street, under cover of being a factory for drugs and chemicals. It was located on a point of land at foot of Thirty-second Street, and Fitzroy Road, Hudson River; which point for many years after was one of the landmarks of the river, and known as "the Chemical Works," in like manner to "the Glass House Point" near to it, where there was a glass factory.

It was from this that the Chemical Bank was organized, and commenced operations in Broadway near to corner of Ann Street, afterward the site of the *Herald* Building.

It was in this year that a passenger from Liverpool, landing at Fire Island, and staging to the city, in consequence of a great rise in the price of cotton from fifteen to thirty cents per pound, conveyed the news to certain parties, who bought it here, and despatched pilot-boats and expresses to the Southern parts to buy more.



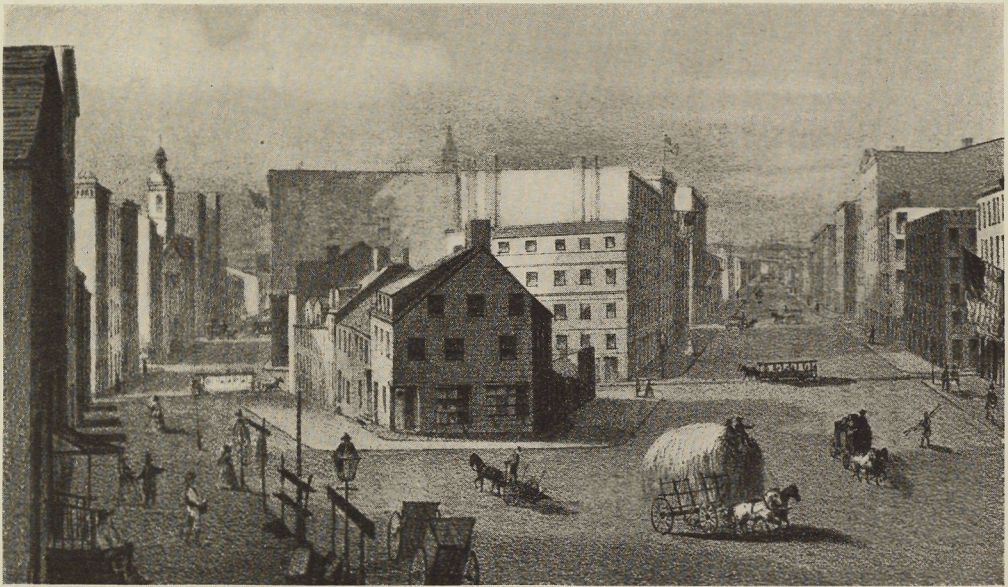
Trinity Place, rear of Trinity Church, about 1850.

Reaction came, however, and the ruin of several firms was the result.

Johnson, who had been indicted for murder on the 4th of December preceding, was found guilty on the 17th of March, and as there were not any members of the legal profession in those days known as Tombs lawyers, *vulgo* Shysters, the verdict was accepted without appeal and he was hanged on the 2d of April. The proceedings connected with his execution were so widely different from those of a later, and the present day, that a reference to them may be of interest. The culprit, dressed in white, trimmed with black, and seated on his coffin in an open wagon, was transported from the Bridewell (City Hall Park) through Broadway to an open field at the junction of Second Avenue and about Thirteenth Street, where his execution was witnessed by many thousands of persons; his body was then taken to the Hall of the Physicians and Surgeons in Barclay Street, where it was subjected to a number of experiments with galvanism.

An Egyptian mummy, the first ever brought to this country, was exhibited in one of the basement rooms of the Almshouse; an ordinary building, alike to a row of six three-story dwelling-houses, occupying the site of the present new Court House.

May 16. The steamboat *Etna,* plying in the Raritan River and hence to New Brunswick, justified her ill-omened name by bursting both of her boilers, involving a great loss of life. As her engines were of the type known as high pressure, and this was the first instance of this type in Northern or Eastern waters, loud expressions were to be heard of the danger to be apprehended from this class of boats.



Corner Canal and Elm Streets, about 1850.

In June the Chancellor decided the long-mooted vexed question as to the exclusive right of some parties to the navigation of certain rivers; and thus the Hudson River, for example, was decided to be open to general navigation by steamboats. The steamboat *Olive Branch,* on the route to Albany, which had been compelled (in order to evade the act giving to certain parties the exclusive right to navigate hence to Albany by steam) to start from Paulus Hook, touching here *en route,* was, in common with all others, permitted henceforth to run directly from here to Albany.

August 15 General Marquis de Lafayette, the friend of Washington, who had given to this country his generous aid in the dark days of the Revolution, arrived here in the packet-ship *Cadmus.* On the 16th he landed at Castle Garden, the guest of the nation, being received by the entire military force of the city and an enormous concourse of citizens. He was greeted by many of his former companions in arms, notably, Generals Van Cortlandt and Clarkson, and Colonels Marinus Willett, Varick, Platt, and Trumbull; General Morgan Lewis and Colonel Nicholas Fish were necessarily absent. In order to add to the assemblage of citizens upon the reception of General Lafayette, the committee of arrangements provided that upon his arrival mounted buglers should ride through the city, and at certain intervals, at the corners of streets, proclaim his arrival by blasts from their instruments. The incidents of this most interesting visit have been related in sufficient detail by other chroniclers. I shall here merely refer to the reception at the mansion (before mentioned) of Colonel Rutgers, on Monroe, Cherry, Clinton, and Jefferson streets, then at its height of elegant comfort; and to the great *fête* of

September 14 at Castle Garden, enclosed for the occasion in canvas; an entertainment which, for brilliancy and success at every point, was far in advance of any that ever before had been essayed in the city, and was equalled only by the reception at a latter day of the Prince of Wales. Castle Garden (Castle Clinton), originally a small fortified island off the Battery, known as Fort George, had been leased by the city to a Mr. Marsh, who converted it into a day and evening resort. The entire portion facing the bay and river at the top of the parapet wall was floored for a very convenient width, with seats at the sides, and being protected by awnings in the day, it was, in connection with the character of the citizens that patronized it both day and evening, without parallel, and the most enjoyable spot, of a warm day, that the city had ever possessed.

It was from a party of young men who were in the habit of meeting at Castle Garden that the "Toe Club" was formed, one of the first social clubs that was organized in New York, the members of which were designated "Toes," and their place of meeting was termed their "Shoe." Subsequently they met at Stoneall's, corner Fulton and Nassau streets.

Le Roy, Bayard & Co. were asked by the Greek deputies in London representing the Greek Government, to furnish an estimate of the cost of a fifty-gun frigate, to be built in this city. They gave a detailed estimate summing up a little less than two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. As a result of such an unlooked-for low estimate, orders were received by Le Roy, Bayard

& Co. to proceed, and they contracted with Henry Eckford for one vessel, and G. G. & S. S. Howland with Smith & Dimon for another. The reported cruelties practised upon the Greeks by the Turks, with whom they were at war, aroused such a feeling of indignation here that a fund was raised to aid in the construction of these frigates.

The vessels were not only not completed within the period specified in the contract, but not for twice that period. Their cost, enhanced by charges for commission, premiums of exchange, brokerage, etc., exceeded the amount of the estimate furnished even for the cost of one.

When the vessels were completed, named *Hope* and *Liberator,* at a cost of a little less than nine hundred thousand dollars, there was a balance due on them, and they were not allowed to depart. But so pressing was the need of the Greeks that it was proposed by them to leave one in security for the balance, provided the other was allowed to depart, which was refused. A committee of three merchants was appointed as arbitrators of the case; and the United States Government bought the *Hope* for two hundred and twenty-six thousand dollars, named her *Hudson,* and removed her to the Navy Yard, where she remained as a receiving ship; but, having been built hurriedly of green timber, she soon rotted and was never put in active service, and in 1825 was offered by the Government at a public auction, and retained by it at a bid of five thousand dollars.



House of Refuge on Madison Square, 1840.

Soon after charges of corruption, over-charges, etc., were so publicly and persistently made that cards requesting suspension of public opinion were published in the papers, followed by pamphlets in explanation and defense. The whole affair, from beginning to end, was a reflection upon the character of many of the parties concerned to such an extent that the recital of it in Walter Barrett's book is painful to read, and especially so when it is borne in mind that the citizens of the United States at large were zealously appealed to, to contribute to the fund in aid of the struggling Greeks, and that funds were contributed not only by individual contribution, but by societies, colleges, firemen, schools, etc.

It so occurred that I was personally advised of some of the proceedings in the construction of these vessels. The bookkeeper and only clerk with the constructors of the *Liberator* (Smith & Dimon), after the exposure of the great cost of these vessels, was taken into partnership; and it was a common remark in the neighborhood of their yard that they built several vessels after the *Liberator*, and were not known to buy much material.

The *Advocate*, a leading paper, in its columns of the 21st of September, published the fact, accompanied with expression of its disapprobation, that a young man had been seen smoking in the streets so early as nine o'clock in the morning.

In boring for water in Jacob Street during this year a moderately effervescing spring was struck, which, upon being submitted to chemical analysis by Dr. Chilton, was



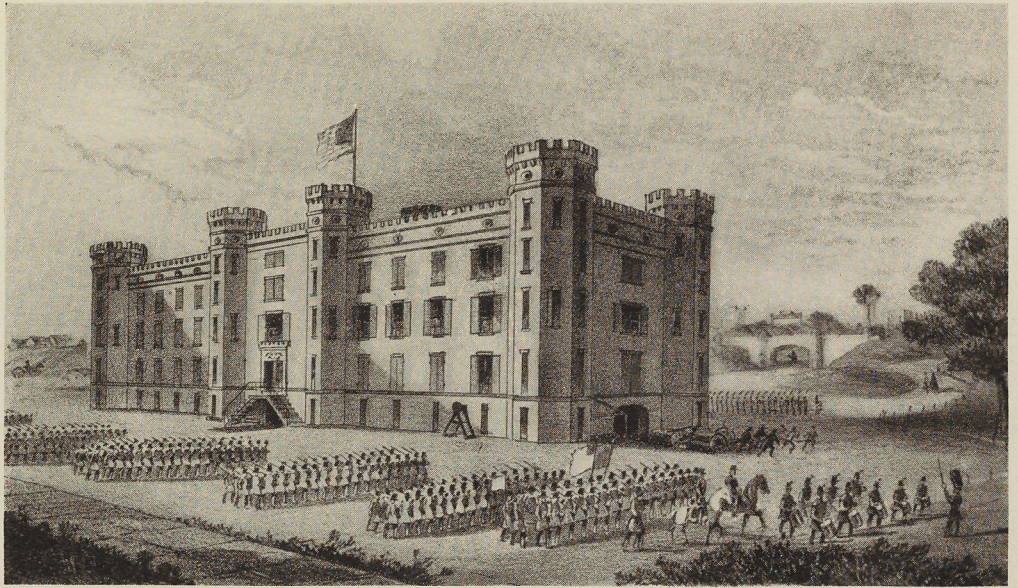
The old Stone Bridge at Canal Street and Broadway, proposed outlet for Collect Pond, about 1825.

reported to possess medicinal elements. The owner of the property forthwith furnished the first floor of the building with the instruments of a *spa,* and a stock company was organized. The water was sold at sixpence a glass, and for some weeks the receipts were very remunerative; but upon some one suggesting that, as the locality was surrounded by tan-pits, which had retained tan-bark, lime, and animal skins for half-a-century or more, the ground might have received and imparted to the spring water such a variety of elements as to give it effervescing or sparkling qualities, the business ceased, the siphons were removed, and the building was occupied for the purpose of other trade.

Piracy in the West Indies, which I have before mentioned, was continued to such an extent that a public meeting of the citizens was called to urge upon the Government more effective action in its suppression. A meeting of citizens was called to consider the matter of the erection of a statue to General Washington.

November 24 the sloop *Neptune,* hence to Albany, was capsized off West Point, and twenty-three of her passengers were drowned.

December 9 Captain Harris of H. B. M. frigate *Hussar,* challenged the Whitehall boatmen of this city to a race with a crew from his ship, in a race-boat of his that had won a prize at Halifax, the *Dart,* for a thousand dollars a side. The interest in the race was very great; it was estimated that there were full twenty thousand spectators. It occurred off the Battery, over a triangular course; the weather and the water were rough, and the Whitehall boat, the *American Star,* was victorious by a lead of about three hundred yards.



The old State Arsenal in Central Park, now being remodeled for Department of Parks offices.

The daily publication of newspapers at this time was but 14,266. The *Advocate,* a leading paper, both political and social, had three thousand subscribers.

In this year James P. Allaire, the proprietor of the largest steam-engine manufactory in the United States, located on Cherry and Monroe between Walnut (Jackson) and Corlears streets, designed and constructed the engines of the steamboat *Henry Eckford,* which were of the compound type, being the first of the kind built in this country or applied to marine purposes in any country; subsequently, 1825 to 1828, he constructed those of the *Sun, Post Boy, Commerce, Swiftsure,* and *Pilot Boy.* It was not until more than thirty years after (1860) that the English engineers revived this type of engine; introducing it in all their steamers and land engines with the improvement of a receiver intermediate between the cylinders, and operating with a much higher pressure of steam.

A considerable movement in the theatrical world took place in the year 1824. The Lafayette Theatre in Laurens Street near Canal, owned by Major-general Charles W. Sandford, was built by him.

May 10 the Chatham Street Garden, built in 1822, and designed for a resort in summer, as it was covered only by an awning, was reconstructed as a theatre, at which Joseph Jefferson, Jr., afterward appeared, and also William R. Blake for the first time in New York.

The American Museum (Scudder's), originally at 20 Chatham Street, and now in the City Hall Park, was the only one in the city. In evenings of favorable weather a band of musicians from over the portico enlivened the ground in front, which became a very

popular resort. Subsequently it removed to the building on the corner of Broadway and Ann Street, the site of the late *Herald* building, and here were transferred the curiosities of the Museum, afterward owned by Phineas T. Barnum, the world-renowned showman. It was here that Barnum opened a theatre under the style of "Lecture Room," of which that close observer, the late "Artemus Ward," remarked that you could see Barnum's actors before seven o'clock in the morning going to work with their tin dinner-pails. Here Barnum produced his Mermaid, manufactured by a Swede in Washington; his "Woolly" horse, Wild Woman of Borneo, Joice Heth, the "What-is-it?" etc., and generally rejoiced in humbug. The premises were destroyed by fire, July 4, 1865.

September 23, in some of the principal streets, the laying of gas-pipes for public service was begun, and on the 30th Samuel Leggett, the President of the Gas Company (New York), gave a reception at his house, in commemoration of the event.

I remark a circumstance that even now appears in memory as a matter of importance in the social life of old New York. Edward Windust, who had occupied 149 Water Street, opened his famous restaurant in the cellar of No. 11 Chatham (Park Row), where for very many years he remained unrivalled as a caterer. Moreover, his premises were a centre of animated life, the home of the theatrical profession, and the resort of the brightest minds in society. For theatre parties the place was without rival. Between the acts at the Park Theatre the rooms were filled with men of fashion and wit, and at all times with the *gourmets*. The walls were richly adorned with illustrations of the stage. It had an entrance also in

Ann Street, which was not generally known (it was not a "side door"), and young men would frequently employ a hack and direct it to Windust's, leaving it standing in front, and they would then pass out through the Ann Street door, leaving the hack to await them until the driver, becoming alarmed for his fare, would enquire and discover his loss. It was in this place that William Sykes, in 1833, who either was employed by or in partnership with Windust, was accidentally shot one evening by a young man exhibiting his pistol. Later (1837) Windust withdrew and leased a building, 347 Broadway, opening it as the Atheneum Hotel, where he failed of the success he anticipated.

Windust's motto, *Nunquam Non Paratus,* was no vain boast. Some distorted memory of it must have brought about an amusing incident just related to me by an eminent citizen of New York. He was walking on Sixth Avenue when he remarked, within an oyster-shop, an imposing sign bearing the legend, *Nunquam Paratus.* Entering the place, he said to the proprietor that he wanted some oysters, but saw that he could get none there. "What d'ye mean?" said the man gruffly. "Why, you have a sign hung out to say you are not prepared with them." "No sich thing. Where is any sich sign?" "Why, here; this *Nunquam Paratus.*" "Humph!" said the oyster man, "I guess you don't know—that's Latin, that sign is. It means 'always prepared.'" "My friend," was the visitor's reply, "I guess somebody has been humbugging you; if you want to have 'always prepared,' in Latin, you must say, *Nunquam Non Paratus;* the sign you now have up means 'never prepared.'" My informant added that he did not know if other scholars had been consulted or



The old Church at Bloomingdale.

not, but on passing the shop a few days afterward, he observed that the *Nunquam Paratus* had disappeared.

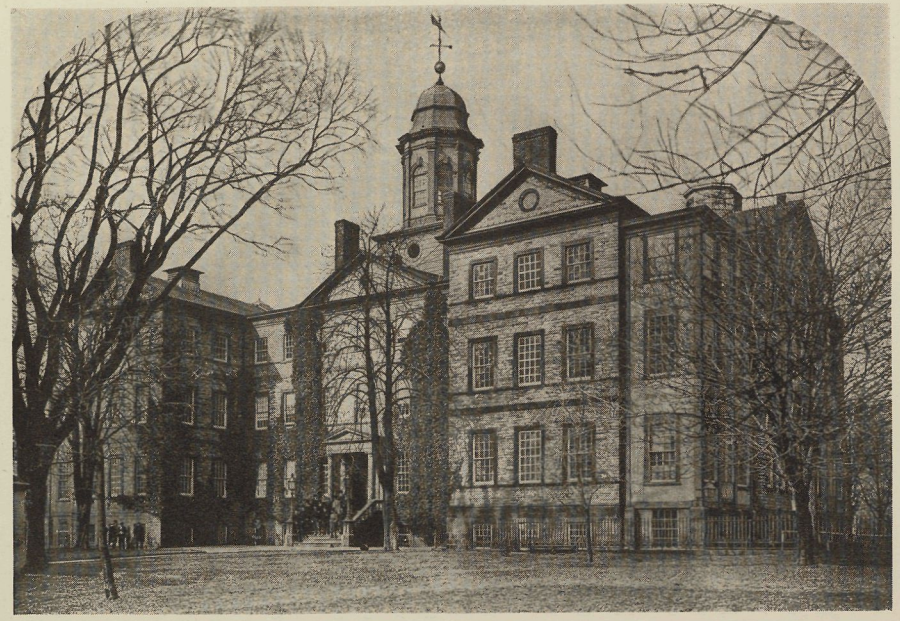
In Marion, near Houston Street, there was a theatre in which the performers were colored.

James Fenimore Cooper conceived and originated the formation of a club which was designated the Bread and Cheese Club, which met semi-monthly at the Washington Hall in Broadway, now the northern part of the site of the Stewart Building. Amongst its members were eminent scholars and professional men of the period. In balloting for membership, "bread" was an affirmative vote, and "cheese" a negative.

Accompanying an enthusiastic desciple of Isaac Walton to Patchogue, L. I., we reached Roe's tavern in the regular course of stage and wagon in twenty-six hours; the same distance is now accomplished in less than three hours.

The offices of a leading broker in Wall Street, between Broad and William, rented for five hundred dollars per annum.

At this period the public promenades in the city were restricted to the Battery and to the bridge leading to the Red Fort, foot of Hubert Street, simple breathing-places, without even seats or refectories of any description. The general public went to Hoboken, where there was a large public-house on an elevation of the ground, sloping down to the river immediately at the ferry landing, which was known as the "Green," and from thence there was a wide shaded walk up to the boundary of the Stevens Mansion. In this walk of a week-day, young people from the city would flock, and spruce beer, mead, gingerbread, and fruits could be had. On Sundays the visitors were of a different type, young men, clerks,



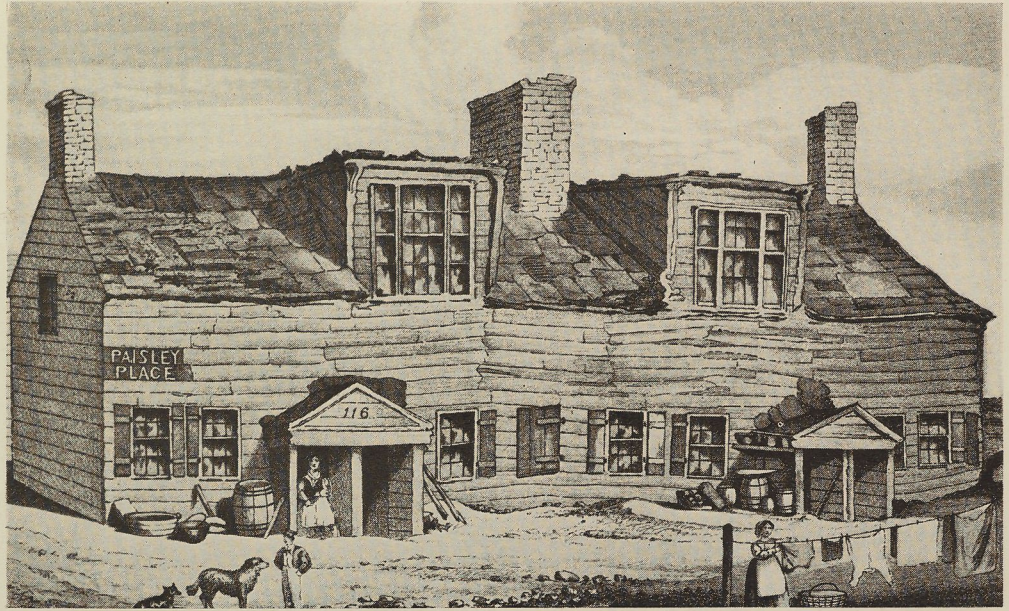
The New York Hospital as it appeared on Broadway, between Thomas and Worth Streets. Our first hospital (1791), and now in Fifteenth Street.

shopmen, and young merchants, would fill the benches on the "Green," smoke, and drink lemonade and port-wine sangarees. American whiskey was then wholly unknown north of Baltimore, and as for lager beer, it did not appear until many years after. So generally was the "Green" patronized on a Sunday, that it was publicly reported that Arthur Tappan offered one million dollars for the ground in order to close it up on that day.

On the opening of the "Elysian Fields" (1831) the walk was extended on the river shore to them, and then the green in front of the house of entertainment there was occupied in the manner that the "Green" had been.

The Rev. Prince Hohenlohe, near Olmütz (Moravia), was reported to have performed miracles, and a lady of Washington, who had been many years afflicted, communicated with him, and, at a preconcerted time, prayed with him, whereupon it was proclaimed she was immediately cured. I recollect the report of the case and the extended discussion it involved at the time.

About this period night-latches for the outer doors of residences were introduced, and in order that the great convenience they effected may be fully appreciated, one must understand that prior to this these doors were secured only by a large iron lock, the iron key of which varied from six to eight inches in length, and was of a proportionate weight thereto; hence, if a member of a family purposed to remain out late at night, he had either to agree with some member of it to remain up for him, to lock the door and take the key with him, or awake the family by the knocker on the door. Door-bells were then very rarely, if at all, in use. The old story of a man, in



Paisley Place, rear 16th Street between Sixth and Seventh Avenues. Scotch weavers first settled Chelsea Village. These buildings were razed many years ago.

default of a knocker at his door, having used that of a neighbor to awake his family is not a fiction; a case did occur in Warren Street, in this city.

The New York Bible Society organized. Occupied a room corner of Cedar and Nassau streets, then one in Cliff Street, then one in Hanover Street, then erected a building on Nassau between Beekman and Ann streets; 1830 enlarged; 1852, at its present site, occupying the square bounded by Third and Fourth avenues, Astor Place, and Ninth Street; cost, $304,000. Supplies Bibles to families and immigrants as they arrive, to vessels, public institutions, Sunday-schools, hotels, and city missionary societies.—(*From the diary of Chas. H. Haswell.*)



Early picture of "The Tombs," showing car of the Harlem R.R. on Centre Street, about 1840.

SONGS OF YESTERDAY

By Sydney Rose

The immense advancement in the science of sound reproduction has had a noticeable effect on the ancient art of balladry and its exponents, especially in the last score of years. The automatic piano, the phonograph and—latest and greatest—the radio, have stilled the vocalism and virtuosity of countless warblers, fiddlers, cornetists, mouth organists, flutists and accordian-expansionists, formerly so audible in private life. The exercise of these arts is left to the professional, and the results transmitted at small expense to all and sundry.

There is, however, in these mechanical processes a social loss. It is not easy to toss off a convivial glass to a weird voice proceeding from illimitable ether—if even the convivial glass were the commodity of yore. There is nothing comforting in the assurance that "We have no bananas" coming from celestial azure. Far be it from us—stern upholders of Constitutional enactments—to suggest the beatific picture of a can and concertina; but the true art of balladry lived, moved and had its being in their conjuncture.

It is to the songs that soothed the savage breast of "Hogan's Alley"—nay, the still more savage breast of the "Five Points"—that we must direct our research for the ballad in its ancient meaning—that is, a narrative in song. From Homer to Scott and after, valor, love and the home fires were the themes to which they "smote their blooming lyres"; and the heroes, the lovers and the local deities of the Western World found poets aplenty to

chant their glories for the *hoi-polloi* of the great cities. Take, for instance, the fight on the "plains of Canada," between "Achilles" Morrissey and "Hector" Heenan—the plains of ancient Troy saw no more glorious contest than the bard of Gotham describes:

"You Sporting Sons of New York, I hope you will draw near
I will tell you as true a story as ever you did hear.
It concerns a fight which took place the other day
And our hero he did conquer, on the plains of Canada."

"Long life to brave John Morrissey and all his noble friends
Long life to all his backers, on whom he may depend,
Likewise his jolly trainers that did show him the way
To lash the Benecia Boy on the plains of Canada."

Of course, in the fine rapture of the moment, questions of rhyme and metre concerned not the author of the foregoing noble hymn. The nightingale or the lark scorn such academic trammels; but a later exploit of the redoubtable Morrissey is sung in a more scholarly, if somewhat Bacchannalian vein:

"Our hero conquered Thompson, the Yankee Clipper, too,
The Benecia Boy and Shephard, he nobly did subdue.
So let us fill a flowing glass and here is health galore
To noble Johnnie Morrissey and Paddies evermore."

The Civil War period to which these rhapsodies belonged, was prolific of ballads. What many of these were may be gathered from a medley beginning:

"I stopped the other night at the Park, where you know
They have got the penny ballads sticking up in a row.
The titles I read, and of course so have you—
And if you will but listen, I will sing them all to you."

"'When this cruel War is over,' 'Dearest wilt thou be my bride?'
'We will Jump in the Wagon and All take a Ride'

DARLING
NELLY GRAY.

Words and Music by D. R. HANBY.

There's a low green valley on the old Kentucky shore,
There I've whiled many happy hours away,
A sitting and a singing by the little cottage door
Where lived my darling Nelly Gray.

CHORUS.

Oh, my poor Nelly Gray, they have taken you away,
And I'll never see my darling any more,
I'm sitting by the river and I weeping all the day
For you've gone from old Kentucky shore.

REPEAT.

When the moon had climb'd the mountain, and the stars were shining too,
Then I'd take my darling Nelly Gray
And we'd float down the river in my little canoe—
While my banjo sweetly I would play.

Oh, my poor Nelly Gray, &c.

One night I went to see her, but she's gone, the neighbors say,
The white man bound her with his chain—
They have taken her to Georgia for to wear her life away,
As she toils in the cotton and the cane.

Oh, my poor Nelly Gray, &c.

My canoe is under water, and my banjo is unstrung,
I'm tired of living any more;
My eyes shall look downward, and my songs shall be silent
While I stay on old Kentucky shore.

Oh, my poor Nelly Gray, &c.

My eyes are getting blinded and I cannot see my way,
Hark! there's somebody knocking at the door—
Oh, I hear the angels calling and I see my Nelly Gray;
Farewell to the old Kentucky shore

CHORUS.

Oh, my Nelly Gray, up in Heaven there they say
That they will never take you from me any more,
I'm a coming, coming, coming as the angels clear the way
Farewell to the old Kentucky shore.

J. ANDREWS, PUBLISHER, 30 CHATHAM ST., NEW YORK.

LILLY DALE.

The Music of this Song, is Sold at Gould & Berry's Music Store No. 297, Broadway N. Y.

'Twas a calm, still night, and the moon's pale light,
Shone soft o'er hill and vale;
When friends mute with grief
Stood around the death bed
Of my poor lost Lilly Dale

CHORUS.

Oh, Lilly, sweet Lilly, dear Lilly Dale,
Now the wild rose blossoms
O'er her little green grave,
'Neath the trees in the Rowley vale.

Her cheeks that once glowed, with the rose tint of health,
By the hand of disease had turned pale,
And the death damp
Was on the pure White brow,
Of my poor lost Lilly Dale.

"I go, she said, "to the land of rest"
And 'ere my strength shall fail
I must tell you where,
Near my own loved home,
You must lay poor Lilly Dale.

'Neath the chesnut tree where the wild flowers grow
And the stream ripples forth through the Vale,
Where the birds shall warble
Their songs in spring,
There lay poor Lilly Dale.

J. Andrews, No. St. N. Y.
Printer of Cards, Labels, Circulars Songs &c. Neat and Cheap.

To the 'Happy Land of Canaan' we will 'Root, Hog or Die'
On 'The Other Side of Jordan,' 'No Irish Need Apply.'"

"'There Was No One to Love,' 'Gentle Annie of the Vale,'
'How Are You, Horace Greeley?' 'A-riding on a Rail.'
'Hunkey Boy Is Yankee Doodle,' 'He's the Lad I Adore,'
'We Are Coming, Father Abraham, Six Hundred Thousand More.'"

This was followed by an almost interminable catalogue in the same swing, ending with:

"'Then Hold Your Horses,' will you? 'Politicians clear the track'
'Give Us Back Our Old Commander' the 'Gallant Little Mac'
'The Flag of Our Forefathers Forever Shall Float On—
The Flag of Four and Thirty Stars, the Flag of Washington.'"

This song was sung at the American Theatre on Broadway, "Old 444," by Charles E. Collins, an English comedian, who made a great hit there.

The Bowery of Mid-Nineteenth Century was an active rival of Broadway, as an amusement and playgoing centre, and the famous Edward Harrigan has commemorated the old Bowery Theatre in the following song:

"Oh, I'm an old-timer, I date away back;
I've hollered and shouted; I've fit
To get a front seat, my peanuts to eat,
When a boy in the Old Bowery Pit."

"In the old palmy days we had red hot plays—
Along with my daddy I'd sit—
We'd laugh and we'd gag, and shout 'hist up the rag'
When a boy in the Old Bowery Pit."

"Now Cook played a sailor on Saturday night
He shivered his timbers of oak—
You talk about blood, it was thicker than mud,
Oh, you could not see action, for smoke."

"We had our fav'rites, we stood by them, too,
No failures, we'd make them a hit—
'Tis then we'd all screech, 'Say, come give us a speech'
To the boys in the Old Bowery Pit."

"Oh, I have seen Forrest, Macready and Kean
The bosses, now don't you forget;
When they'd walk on the stage we would stand up and scream
Would the Boys in the Old Bowery Pit."

The unsavory reputation of the later Bowery was lyrically broadcast in the early 90's by the famous song of the inimitable Charles Hoyt, called "The Bowery." At a mock auction the hero of this song bid on a box of socks. The auctioneer handed him the box but not the socks:

"The Bowery, The Bowery, They say such things and they do such things
On the Bowery, The Bowery, I'll never go there any more."

This song was subsequently held responsible by the merchants of its time for the depressed state of trade on the celebrated thoroughfare; and a movement was started to change the street's name to Central Broadway. Among the controversial effusions relating to this proposition was the following, set to music:

"They can't hurt the Bowery by changing its name
Let the memory of Stuyvesant sacred still be;
For the sake of his name spare the old Bouerie—
In story and song, time honored its fame;
They can't hurt the Bowery by changing its name."

Innumerable are the ditties dedicated to the glories of Broadway, from the early days of the Park Theatre to the latest "rag" of the "Subway Circuit." "Walking Down Broadway" is perhaps the best remembered of its middle period, and one enthusiast of the later "Tenderloin" waxes thus:

"You can have your wood to cut, and your little old log hut
Just picture me in New York every day—
While you're out among the pines, it's the same old sun
that shines,
In the large front room that faces on Broadway."

The Harrigan and Hart "Mulligan Guard" series were a source of perhaps unprecedented, and certainly unrepeated, joy to the natives. As theatrical representations of local life they were, and are, unrivaled. The Irish and Negro elements of the population especially, were hit off to a nicety; the latter's predilection for the parade and its attendant glories is thus set forth:

"We represent the privates in de noble colored troops
Who march about de streets of York in French Imperial
suits—
Black pantaloons and yellow hats, helmets trimmed wid
blue
De wenches shout, when we turn out, on South Fifth
Avenue."

"Nobby, airy, light as a fairy; music playing sweet and gay
Hats a'waving, we're parading, marching down Broadway."

"Dar's Mr. Brown, de waiter in de Astor House Hotel—
He's Sergeant in de 2nd Brigade, Division Co. L.
He's six feet high; he carries de flag, so noble, proud and
gay—
He took the prize for marching out on 'Mancipation
Day.'"

Great catastrophes, sensational trials, championships of sport, found the ballad monger's broadsides an early supplement to the sensational press. There were the latter's "scare-heads" to catch the eye of the prospective vocalist eager for the latest descriptive masterpiece. "The Johnstown Flood," "The Park Place Explosion," "The Hotel Royal Fire"—the last named concluding with the moralizing stanza:



Oh no! we never mention her

OH no! we never mention her,
Her name is never heard;
My lips are now forbid to speak,
That once familiar word.

From sport to sport they hurry me;
To banish my regret;
And when they win a smile from me,
They think that I forget.

They bid me seek in change of scene,
The charms that others see;
But where I in a foreign land,
They'd find no change in me.

'Tis true that I behold no more,
The valley where we met:
I do not see the hawthorn tree,
But how can I forget?

For Oh! there are so many things,
Recal the past to me:
The breeze upon the sunny hills,
The billows of the sea.

The rosy tint that decks the sky,
Before the sun is set;
Aye, every leaf I look upon,
Forbids me to forget.

They tell me she is happy now,
The gayest of the gay;
They hint that she forgets me,
But heed not what they say.

Like me, perhaps, she struggles
With each feeling of regret;
But if she loves as I have lov'd,
She never can forget.



Meet me by Moonlight alone.

MEET me by moonlight alone,
And then I will tell you a tale;
Must be told by the moonlight alone,
In the grove at the end of the vale.
Meet me, &c.

You must promise to come, for I said,
I would show the night flowers their queen,
Nay, turn not away thy sweet head,
'Tis the loveliest ever was seen.
Meet me, &c.

Day-light may do for the gay,
The thoughtless, the heartless, the free,
But there's something about the moon's ray
That is sweeter to you and to me.
Meet me, &c.

Oh! remember, be sure to be there,
For tho' dearly a moonlight I prize;
I care not for all in the air,
If I want the sweet light of your eyes.
Meet me, &c.



NEW-YORK.
Stereotyped, printed and sold, wholesale and retail at No. 71 Greenwich Lane,
(NO. 15.)

"Oh, Heavens, what a pity, in this great and noble City
That such accidents should happen to decry its honest fame.
And when evidence is sifted, authorities' hands uplifted,
They bring in a verdict, 'There's no one to blame.'"

One of these "fire" ballads informs us that

"To subdue the angry demon, every steamer had a stream on
To save the massive structure all efforts were in vain."

The paeans of pugilistica were generally in the nature of apostrophes to "sporting men," as in the before-mentioned Morrissey-Heenan debate:

"You sporting men, I pray attend to what I'm going to sing
It's the deeds of two brave men, two champions of the ring
Who met and fought for wealth and fame their banners to enshrine
Their names, I'm sure you all have heard, are Sullivan and Ryan."

The conscientious reporter goes on to say:

"Though Ryan's face had a careworn look, while Sullivan wore a smile,"

and concludes:

"They fought seven rounds most manfully in 11 minutes time
So ended this great battle between Sullivan and Ryan."

An ode to a famous nautical victory runs thus:

"Now the gallant yacht *America*—a very noble craft—
Secured this trophy forty years ago.
She sailed across the ocean and beat the English fleet—
In comparison the British boats were slow."

"They sent the yachts *Genesta* and the *Thistle* over here
But they were vanquished by the *Puritan* and *Volunteer*—
They admit our ingenuity to be the proper kind
Since we left the yacht *Valkyrie* far behind."

The very obvious fact that *in comparison* the British boats were slow does not impair the beauty of these lines. The

"sob sisters" of the present day had their precursors in some of these incentives to homicide; for example,

> "'Do not electrocute my boy,' the weeping mother said
> For it will surely break my heart, and kill his poor old dad.
> *Although he may be guilty,* 'tis not for me to say,
> It would be wilful murder to electrocute Bat Shea.'"

The italics are ours, as the contingency they expressed appeared to have no weight with the poet. Another specimen of this school is:

> "At last the day arrived when we heard of this boy's fate—
> The court-room still, the jurors in their seats;
> The judge arose and said, 'What is your verdict men,'
> The foreman stood, in clear tones said, 'Insane!'
> The people in the court-room went wild with ecstacy,
> So thankful were they, one and all, that this poor boy
> was free."

The ecstacy over the liberation of a maniac is a feeling in which the aforesaid "sob sisters" could most consistently join.

Of course, the down-trodden working man had the ardent championship of the street balladist. The following commemorates a car strike:

> "Remember we are working men and honestly we toil,
> And, gentlemen, remember we were born on Brooklyn soil.
> Nor can the pampered millionaires the spirit in us break—
> The fame of our fair City is clearly now at stake."

The admonition to Capital is repeated in this Pullman strike ballad:

> "Remember, we are workmen and we want honest pay,
> And, gentlemen, remember we work hard day by day.
> Let Pullman remember, no matter where he roams,
> We built up his capital, and we're pleading for our homes."

Mr. Pullman's roamings, however, never gave him the celebrity of the tramp who, uninvited, wandered into the

home of Mr. Astor and was found there reposing in the hitherto exclusive confines of that gentleman's bed:

"I am the tramp who slept in Astor's bed, you see,
John Jacob he was quite provoked with me;
I extended him my hand, with a smile so very bland,
But he never even offered his to me."

The range of amatory ballads was, as always have been these sighings, exceedingly wide. Can we forget—"Polly Perkins of Washington Square":

"In six months she married, this hard-hearted girl,
It was not a Viscount, it was not an Earl,
It was not a Baronet, but worser by far
'Twas a bow-legged conductor of a Third Avenue Car."

There is a long-forgotten phase of folk-lore in a certain method of insuring remembrance, if not constancy, that the following lines reveal:

"She sat beside the cottage door, with needle and with ink
And tatooed the name of Mary on Tom's arm.
There are tokens that we treasure, some of grief and some of pleasure—
A lock of hair, a faded flow'r, a portrait in a charm—
But the one that lingers ever, and that death alone can sever
Is some loved one's name tatooed upon the arm."

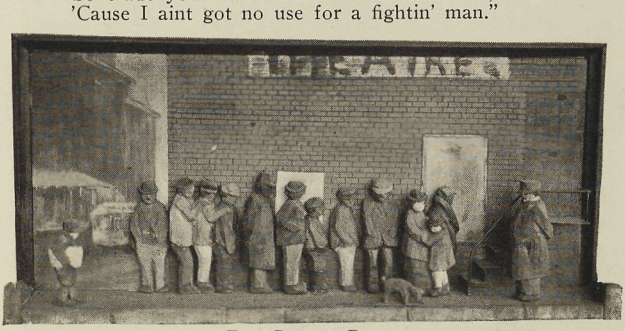
Outstanding periods in the Nation's history received their due recognition in popular song. We can easily mark the time of: "Sleeping in the Klondike Vale Tonight," "He Was a Sailor on Board the Maine," "How Dewey Remembered the Maine," "Good-bye, Dolly Gray," for the contemporary minstrel was nothing if not one hundred per cent. U. S. A.

Around the period of the above-mentioned came the beginning of the modern "rag." The coon "Baby" songs, the "Cake Walks," and other Ethiopian jocularities—a very lively and entertaining era. "I'll Telegraph My

Baby," "Dem Goo-Goo Eyes," "Hot Time in the Old Town," "Good-bye, My Baby," "You Are My Honeysuckle, I Am Your Bee," and many others of a warmly adulatory nature. It may be that the growing feminist movement had its effect in Ethiopia, for we have at this period a negative school of sexual song: "If You Ain't Got No Money, You Needn't Come 'Round," "You're Growing Cold, Cold, Cold," "You Once Was Excess Baggage, Now You're Only Common Freight," You Don't Handle 'Nuff Money for Me," "I'm Done Dealin' in Coal," "I Guess Dat'll Be About All," "Ring Off, Coon," "Just When I Need You Most, You Frow Me Down," and innumerable other mementoes of rejected addresses. As for "What You Goin' to Do When the Rent Comes 'Round?" this was no doubt previously directed to the recipient of the following:

"I've got no use for a fightin' man—
It's a peaceable man dat'll win my han'.
I've been fooled once, but I won't be twice,
And de coon dat marries me has to be nice."

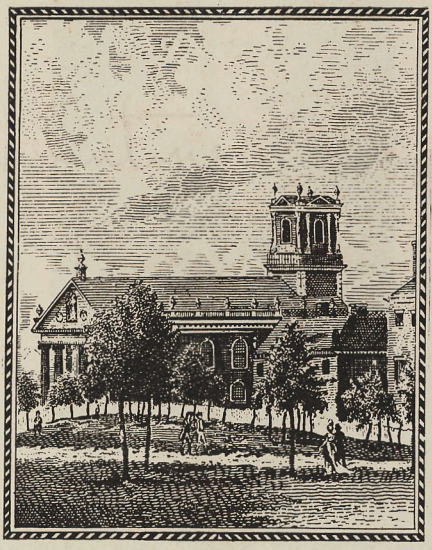
"I'll tell you what, it aint no fun
Livin' wid a man dat carries a gun;
So trade your razor for a white-wash can,
'Cause I aint got no use for a fightin' man."



THE GALLERY DOOR.
Wood carving in Museum City of New York.



The Remsen Farm House, Cherry, near Clinton Streets.



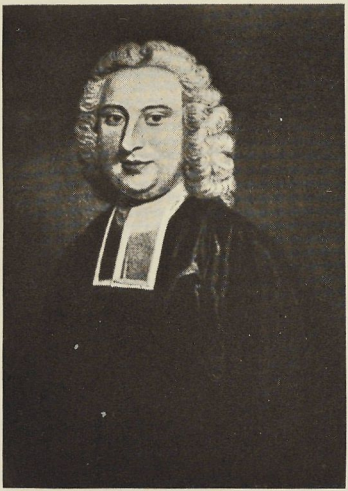
St. Paul's before Steeple was completed, about 1769.

"NEW YORK IN THE PRE-REVOLUTIONARY PERIOD, 1765-1774"

By Robert Hendre Kelby,
Librarian Emeritus, New York Historical Society.

(A PAPER READ BEFORE THE SOCIETY NOV. 1ST, 1910)

The City of New York at this period was, in politics, in culture, and in social display, the capital. The Governor resided here, and the General Assembly met here. The British Commander-in-Chief and the only garrison



Rev. Samuel Archmuty

in the colonies for some years after the close of the French War, added the peculiar influences which gather about military quarters.

For the high gentry, the English officials and those of the colony in particular who had country estates in the neighborhood of New York, racing was the chief delight. The most celebrated of the races of the stamp-act period was that between True Briton, born in England, and Selim, American born, which was won by Selim at the very height of the hostile feeling against Great Britain. Another, True Briton, belonging to James de Lancey, won Revolutionary fame. It is said of this animal that Colonel Oliver de Lancey would jump him back and forth from a standstill over a five-barred gate. In 1768 the terrific

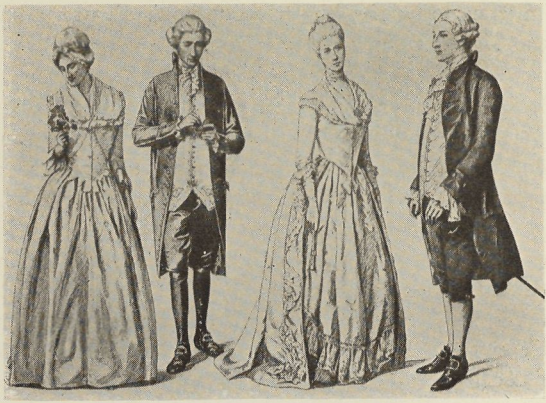
Selim came to grief with Dr. Hamilton's Figure, a scion of the Duke of Devonshire's Arabian, on the course of Upper Marlborough, near Newburgh-on-the-Hudson.

Cock-fighting was a more aristocratic pastime. The de Lanceys were patrons of this cruel sport, one to be traced to an English origin. Good fighting cocks were advertised in the New York papers, as were cock-gaffs of silver and steel, and the sign of the Fighting-Cocks long hung in such an aristocratic neighborhood as next door to the Exchange Coffee House.

Fox-hunting was a favorite pastime in the colony. There were foxes on this island, but the less broken grounds of Long Island afforded better running, and by permission each year three days sport was had on the Flatland plains, the huntsmen meeting at daybreak during the autumn racing season. That the sport offended some gentle nature appeared by a letter published before the Revolution, which closes with the delightful satire:

> A fox is killed by twenty men,
> That fox perhaps had killed a hen—
> A gallant act no doubt is here!
> All wicked foxes ought to fear,
> When twenty dogs and twenty men,
> Can kill a fox that killed a hen.

Good living was the rule, not the exception, in this colony; nowhere on this continent, nor perhaps on any other was there such profusion of native and imported products to delight the inner man as in the New York Province. The dinner-hour was from one to three and the tea at nightfall what today would be called "high tea." A supper invariably followed at the tavern or coffee-house.



In the costume of the period the ladies wore stiff laced bodices, skirts with deep panniers, hooped petticoats of considerable width (though not as vast as those of the London dames, which blocked the passages), high-heeled colored shoes, and later, slippers of dainty satin or white dressed kid. They carried fans of the latest pattern. The stuffs were rich and heavily brocaded in bunches of gold and silver of the large English pattern. By day they were simple as Cinderella at the chimney-corner. The men wore long-waisted coats of velvet, silk or satin lined, silver or gold-embroidered buttons of precious metal, cuffs and jabots of rich Flemish or Spanish lace, long waistcoats of brilliant pattern, small clothes, silk stockings, and diamond or paste buckled shoes, gloves of white dressed leather, with lace trimmings; they had wigs or perukes, carried cocked hats, and wore silver-hilted swords, which hung from richly embroidered sashes. The dress of the first figure on the left of the picture above repre-

sents a house costume of light blue lutestring; the second figure represents a suit of dark satin with a waistcoat of white satin embroidered in colors. The third figure represents a white satin wedding gown, and the fourth figure a suit of uncut velvet with waistcoat of quilted pale blue satin trimmed with silver galoon, showing sword on side.

During the long premiership of Sir Robert Walpole, the first two Georges had been kings in little more than name. *George III,* however, came to the English throne in 1760, determined in dogged narrow fashion to rule as well as to reign. And the better to effect his purpose, the new king sought from the first not only to break down the growing system of the Cabinet Government in England, but also to set at defiance the demand of the American Colonies that there should be no taxation without representation.

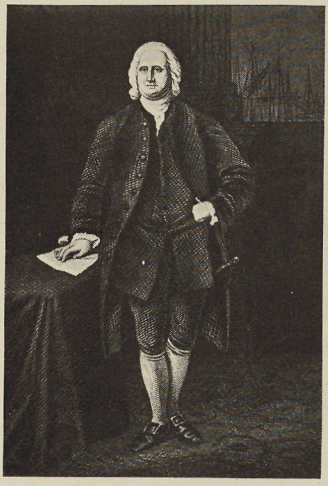
Sir Charles Hardy having resigned the post of Governor, the king on March 20, 1761, appointed Robert Monckton Governor and Captain-General, and Cadwalader Colden, Lieutenant-Governor, Monckton began his career in Flanders, and was transferred in 1753 to the American Station, where he successively commanded the posts at Halifax, Annapolis, Royal, and Nova Scotia, of which he had been Lieutenant-Governor since 1756, during which period he also commanded the Royal Americans in Loudon's Army, was engaged at the siege of Louisburg and Quebec. Severely wounded in this action, he was promoted Colonel, and in 1761 Major-General. It may be added that although offered a command later in the War of the Revolution, he declined to draw his sword against the Colonists who had fought under his command.

General Monckton's commission reached New York on October 20, 1761, and on the 26th he was sworn in as



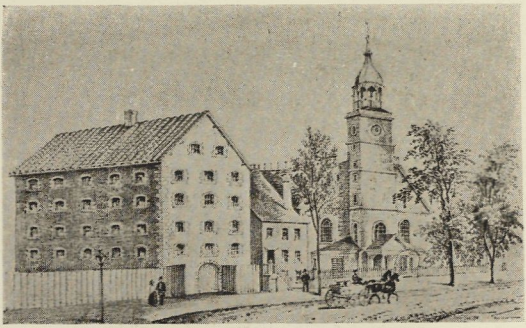
Governor. He was received with great enthusiasm by the people; the corporation of the city waited on him with an address, and presented him with the freedom of the city in a gold box, at a cost of twenty-four pounds four shillings. With his patent he received permission to quit the province and take command of the expedition fitting out against Martinique. He therefore abstained from any act of authority.

On November 14 the fleet of one hundred sail left Sandy Hook for Martinique. The government now devolved on Lieutenant-Governor Cadwalader Colden.



L't. Gov. Cadwalader Colden

Lieutenant-Governor Colden was the founder of the Colden family in New York. He was the son of the Rev. Alexander Colden, Minister of Dunse, Scotland. All his ancestors to a remote degree were Scotch, but he was born in Ireland, his mother being on a temporary visit there, February 7, 1687. He devoted himself to medicine and mathematics, in which he made great proficiency. Emigrating to Pennsylvania in 1708, he practiced medicine a few years, and in 1715 returned to England. He returned to Pennsylvania in 1716, but in 1718 removed to New York at the request of Governor Hunter. The next year he was appointed the first Surveyor-General of the Colony of New York. In 1720 he was a member of the



Old Sugar House, Middle Dutch Church, Liberty Street (1830).

King's Council under Governor Burnet. Succeeding to the presidency of the council, he administered the government in 1760. In 1761 he was appointed Lieutenant-Governor of New York, which position he held until his death, September 28, 1776. The office of Lieutenant-Governor required no service, and there was no salary attached to it, except on the death or absence of the Governor. His "History of the Five Nations," published by William Bradford in New York, 1727, is one of the earliest and rarest of New York titles written and printed in the colony.

Early in 1765, George Grenville, author of the American Stamp Act, introduced his bill in Parliament, which passed the House on February 7th. Whatever the responsibility of Grenville in the matter of originating the Stamp Act, certain it is that to him must be ascribed the alienation of the affections of the American Colonies from the mother country. He never swerved from his determination to

impost a tax through parliament, and to enforce its collection by all the forces at the disposal of the administration.

In a supplement of *Holt's New York Gazette* for April 18, 1765, is printed an extract from the votes of the House of Commons, February 7, 1765, on the adoption of the resolutions relating to the stamp duties in America. Previous to its passage the American agents were advised that if the Colonies would propose any other means of raising the required revenue, the stamp duty would be deferred or laid aside. To this they had no authority to make answer. The bill was approved by the House of Lords in March, without debate, and on March 22nd received the king's signature.

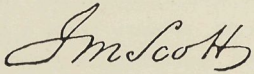
The news of the passage of the act reached New York in April, and aroused a storm of indignation—a storm tempered by the consoling information that there was a large body in England whose sympathies were with the Colonies.

Associations sprang up instantly in every colony under the magic name of "Sons of Liberty." The word independence was not spoken aloud, but that the idea was already in the germ, appears from a London letter of February 18, 1765, published in Charleston, S. C., on April 24th, and repeated in New York in May: "Several publications from North America have already made their appearance here (London) in which the independency of the Colonies is asserted in pretty round terms."

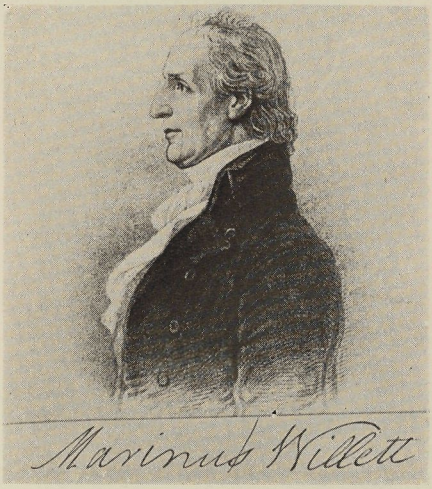
The New York Sons of Liberty were active in perfecting that organization, extending its numbers, and to use an expression later familiar, "Firing the popular heart." They had for leaders such men as Isaac Sears, John Morin Scott, who was a descendant of the baronial

family of Scott of Ancram; he was an early opponent of British oppression, and boldly advocated extreme measures, and because of ultra Whig principles, the timid ones defeated his election to Congress in 1774. He was one of the most influential members of the General Committee of New York and a member of the New York Provincial





Congress; he became a Brigadier-General of New York Militia June 9, 1776, served in the Battle of Long Island, and was wounded in the action of White Plains, October 28, 1776. From March 1778 to 1784, he was Secretary of the State of New York, and member of Congress 1780-1783; Marinus Willett served as Captain in McDougall's 1st New York Continental Regiment from June 28, 1775 to May 9, 1776. He was Lieutenant-Colonel of the 3rd

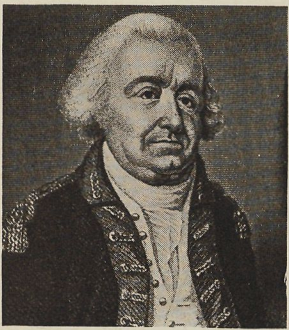


Regiment New York Line, November 21, 1776 to July 1, 1780, was presented with a sword by order of Congress, for his bravery at Fort Schuyler, August, 1777; he served as Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant of the 5th Regiment New York Line, November, 1780; retired January 1, 1781; subsequently served as Colonel of the New York Levies; Alexander McDougall, one of the leaders of the Sons of Liberty, was Colonel of the 1st New York, Continental Regiment, June 30th to November, 1775; Brigadier-General Continental Army, August 9, 1776; Major-General October 20, 1777, to the close of the war; he was engaged in the battles of Long Island, White Plains and Germantown; and John Lamb, who was an active Son of Liberty, Captain of New York Artillery July 17, 1775, wounded and taken prisoner at Quebec December 31,



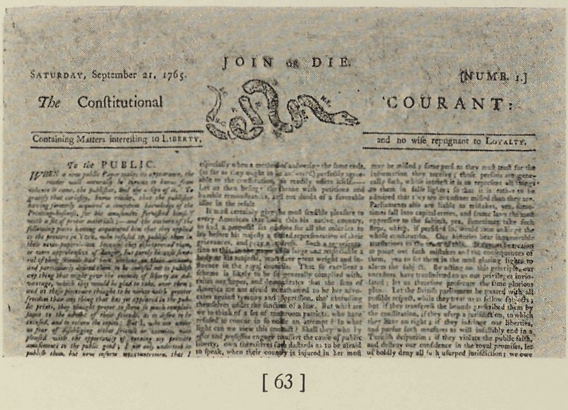
1775; Major-Commandant of Artillery in the Northern Department, January 9, 1776; Colonel 2nd Regiment Continental Artillery, June 1, 1777; wounded in action at Cronpo Hill, Conn., April 28, 1777; served to June, 1783.

In September, 1765, the idea of union took definite shape. A broadside entitled the *"Constitutional Courant,"* secretly printed in New Jersey, was widely circulated in New York, and later re-printed here and in Boston. It bore as a head piece the device of a snake cut into parts, to represent the Colonies, with the motto "Join or Die," the familiar symbol used by Dr. Franklin in his *Pennsylvania Gazette,* in 1754, to arouse the Colonies to the danger of the French invasion.



JOHN LAMB

During the months of June and July news arrived of the appointment of stamp agents for the several Colonies, and of the official announcement that the Act would be enforced on November 1st. As the sentiment of resistance was general, a concert of action by several Colonies was decided upon. The House of Representatives of the Massachusetts Bay brought the subject to a focus by agree-



JOIN or DIE.

SATURDAY, September 21, 1765. [NUMB. 1.]

The Conſtitutional COURANT:

Containing Matters intereſting to LIBERTY, and no wiſe repugnant to LOYALTY.

To the PUBLIC.

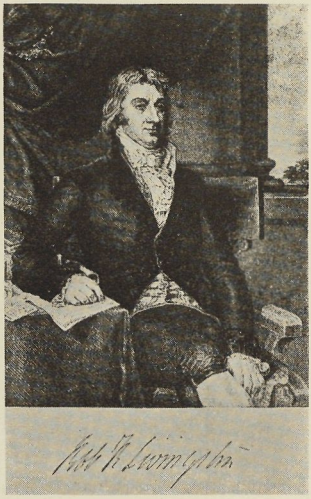
WHEN a new public Paper makes its appearance, the reader will naturally be curious to know from whence it came, the publiſher, and the deſign of it. To gratify that curioſity, know reader, that the publiſher having formerly acquired a competent knowledge of the Printing-buſineſs, for his amuſement furniſhed himſelf with a ſet of proper materials;—and the authors of the following pieces having acquainted him that they applied to the printers in York, who refuſed to publiſh them in their news-papers—not because they diſintereſted them, or were apprehenſive of danger, but purely becauſe ſeveral of their friends had been [illegible] on their account, and particularly deſired them to be careful not to publiſh any thing that might give the enemies of liberty an advantage, which they would be glad to take, over them; and as these pieces were thought to be wrote with greater freedom than any thing that has yet appeared in the public prints, they thought proper to ſhew ſo much complaiſance to the advice of their friends, as to deſire to be excuſed, and to return the copies. But I, who am under no fear of diſobliging either friends or enemies, was pleaſed with the opportunity of turning my private amuſement to the public good; I not only undertook to publiſh them, but now inform my countrymen, that I

eſpecially when a method of anſwering the ſame ends, (as far as they ought to be anſwered) perfectly agreeable to the conſtitution, ſo readily offers itſelf.—— Let us then beſiege the throne with petitions and humble remonſtrances, and not doubt of a favorable iſſue in the reſult.

It muſt certainly give the moſt ſenſible pleaſure to every American that loves this his native country, to find a propoſal for a[illegible] for all the colonies to lay before his majeſty a united repreſentation of their grievances, and pray a redreſs. Such a repreſentation as this, in the proper ſtile [illegible] large and reſpectable a body of his ſubjects, muſt have great weight and influence in the royal councils. That ſo excellent a ſcheme is likely to be ſo generally complied with, raiſes our hopes, and demonſtrates that the ſons of America are not afraid nor aſhamed to be her advocates againſt tyranny and oppreſſion, tho' ſhrouding themſelves under the ſanction of a law. But what are we to think of a ſet of mushroom patriots, who have refuſed to concur in ſo noble an attempt? In what light can we view this conduct? Shall they who by office and profeſſion engage to aſſert the cauſe of public liberty, own themſelves ſuch daſtards as to be afraid to ſpeak, when their country is injured in her moſt

may be miſled; ſome perſons they muſt truſt for the information they receive; those perſons are generally ſuch, whoſe intereſt it is to repreſent all things to them in falſe lights; ſo that it is rather to be admired that they are not ofner miſled than they are.

Parliaments alſo are liable to miſtakes, yea, ſometimes fall into capital errors, and frame laws the moſt oppreſſive to the ſubject, yea, ſometimes take ſuch ſteps, which, if perſiſted in, would ſoon unhinge the whole conſtitution. Our hiſtories bear innumerable atteſtations to the truth of this. It is our duty on ſuch occaſion to point out ſuch miſtakes and the conſequences of them, yea to ſet them in the moſt glaring lights to alarm the ſubject. By acting on this principle, our anceſtors have tranſmitted to us our privileges inviolated; let us therefore proſecute the ſame glorious plan. Let the Britiſh parliament be treated with all poſſible reſpect, while they treat us as fellow ſubjects; but if they tranſgreſs the bounds preſcribed them by the conſtitution, if they uſurp a juriſdiction, to which they have no right; if they infringe our liberties, and purſue ſuch meaſures as will infallibly end in a Turkiſh deſpotiſm; if they violate the public faith, and deſtroy our confidence in the royal promiſes, let us boldly deny all ſuch uſurped juriſdiction; we owe

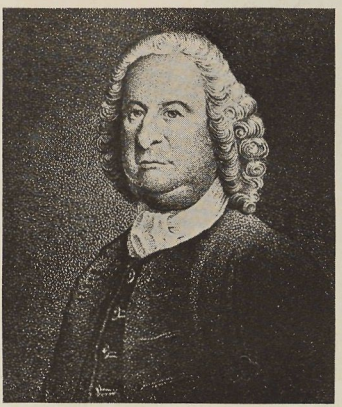


ing to a Committee of Representatives on the condition of the Colonies, to consider a dutiful, loyal and humble representation to His Majesty and Parliament, for relief. This meeting was set for the first Tuesday in October, and New York was designated as the place of Assemblage.

On Monday, October 7th, the Stamp Act Congress met in the old City Hall on Wall Street. The representatives of New York were, Robert R. Livingston, later member of the Continental Congress 1775-77 and 1779-81, and signer of the Declaration of Independence; Philip Livingston, member of the Continental Congress 1774-78, he not only signed the Declaration of Independence, but strenuously advocated the adoption of that document; John Cruger, Mayor of the city 1757-65; he was a prominent member of the First New York Provincial Congress

in 1775, and wrote the Declaration of Rights issued by that body; the other representatives were William Bayard and Leonard Lispenard.

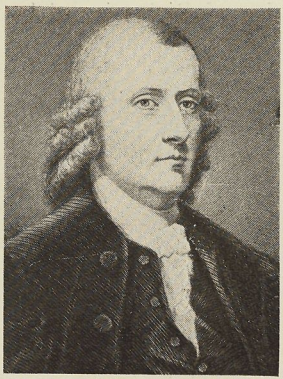
The stamped paper now began to arrive, the first installment destined for New Hampshire, reached Boston early in September. A few days later a ship arrived in Boston



PHILIP LIVINGSTON

with fourteen boxes, but was compelled to seek safety under the guns of the castle, guarded by a sloop-of-war and a cutter. Those for Philadelphia arrived on October 5th. The stamps reached New York later than the other colonies. They arrived in the ship *Edward* on Tuesday, October 23rd, while the Stamp Act Congress was still in session, after a voyage of six weeks.

On the arrival of the ship *Edward* all the vessels in the harbor had lowered their colors, to signify "mourning, lamentation and woe." The night after the arrival of the



JOHN CRUGER

Edward, manuscript placards were posted on the doors of every public office and at the corner of the streets, all of the same tenor, "Pro Patria. The first man that either distributes or makes use of Stamp Paper, let him take care of his house, person and effects. Vox Populi; we dare."

On October 31st all the colonial governors took the oath to enforce the act; Lieutenant-Governor Colden retreated from the bold stand he had taken in behalf of the law, declaring that he would do nothing in relation to the stamps and stated that he would not issue any of the stamps then in Fort George, and on November 5th delivered the stamps to the Mayor and Common Council. This ended the contest, for when Sir Henry Moore arrived on November 13th to assume the governorship, his first act after taking office was to declare that he would have nothing to do with the stamps.

An anonymous letter, addressed to the "Honorable Cadwalader Colden, Esq., Lieut.-Gov. of New York," signed Benevolus, and endorsed, "This paper was found in an oyster shell at the Fort Gate on Sunday morning, Nov. 3, 1765, reads as follows: 'Sir: As one who is an enemy to mischief of all kinds, and a wellwisher to you and your family, I give you this notice, that evil is determined against you and your adherents; and will in all human probability take effect, unless speedily prevented by your

public declaration upon oath, that you will never in any manner, countenance or assist in the execution of the Stamp Act, or anything belonging to it; and also that you will, to the utmost of your power, endeavor to get it repealed in England, and meanwhile prevent its taking effect here. Your life may depend upon the notice you take of this advice. Benevolus.' "P. S. I well know the Guides of the people would only shew you that they may dare also; but don't incense them, for God's sake, by an unpolitical contempt; you are not safe at Flushing.' "





The Stamps of the Stamp Act.

A manuscript notice, addressed "To the Freeholders & Inhabitants of the City of New York," was posted at the Coffee House, Wall and Water Streets, Wednesday, November 6th, and after remaining there the good part of the day, was taken down after night, and brought to the governor. The notice read as follows: "To the Freeholders & Inhabitants of the City of New York, Gentlemen: We have now the stamp'd Papers in our own hands, so that there is a prospect of our enjoying peace once more; all that we have to do is to promote this peace, to do which we are under any obligations of which what follows will:

"1st. We have entirely accomplished all we wanted in rescuing the Stamps from the hands of our inveterate

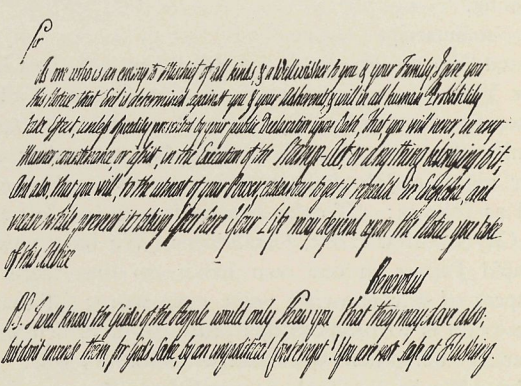
THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR declares he will do nothing in Relation to the STAMPS, but leave it to Sir HENRY MOORE, to do as he pleaſes, on his Arrival. Council Chamber, New-York, Nov. 2, 1765.

By Order of his Honour,
Gw. Banyar, D. Cl. Con.

The Governor acquainted Judge *Living ſton*, the Mayor, Mr. *Beverly Robinſon*, and Mr. *John Stevens*, this Morning, being Monday the 4th of November, that he would not iſſue, nor ſuffer to be iſſued, any of the STAMPS now in Fort-George.

Robert R. Living ſton.
John Cruger,
Beverly Robinſon,
John Stevens.

The Freemen, Freeholders, and Inhabitants of this City, being ſatisfied that the STAMPS are not to be iſſued, are determined to keep the Peace of the City, at all Events, except they ſhould have other Cauſe of Complaint.



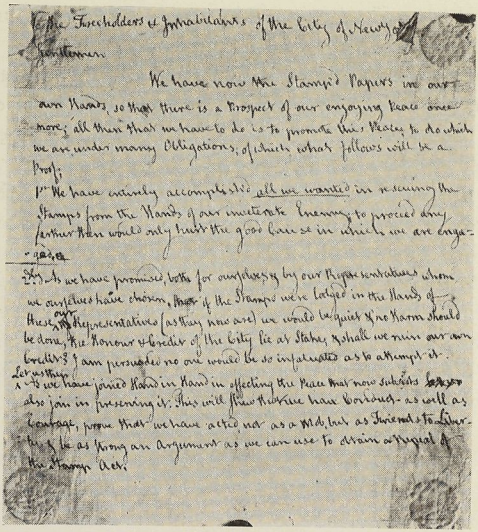
Enemy; to proceed any further then would only hurt the good cause in which we are engaged.

"2ndly. As we have promised, both for ourselves & by our Representatives whom we ourselves have chosen, that if the Stamps were lodged in the hands of these our Representatives (as they are now) we would be quiet & no harm should be done, the honor and credit of the City lie at stake; & shall we ruin our own Credit? I am persuaded no one would be so infatuated as to attempt it.

"Let us then, as we have joined hand in hand in effecting the peace that now subsists, also join in preserving it. This will shew that we have conduct as well as courage; prove that we have acted, not as a mob, but as friends to Liberty & be as strong an argument as we can use to obtain a repeal of the Stamp Act."

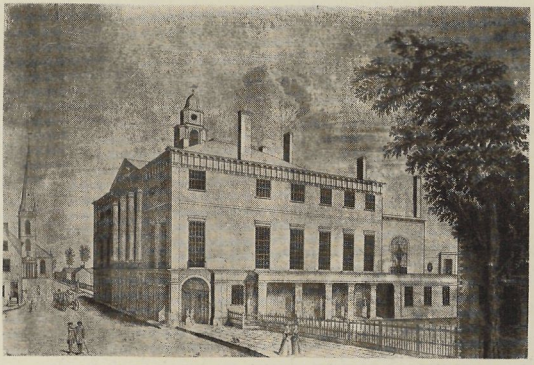
In the plan of New York 1766-7, surveyed by Bernard Ratzer, the most northerly street on the west side of Broadway was Reade Street; on the East River side, Grand Street. The line of Division Street in the outward, stopped at Arundel Street (present Clinton Street), and the line of the Bowery left its last laid out cross street at Bullock (not Broome Street). The city is shown on the Hudson River as far as the present Twenty-seventh Street, and on the East River, Turtle Bay, above the present Fifty-first Street. Several of the buildings mentioned on the plan were not erected until two years later. The picture at the bottom of the map is a southeast view of the city from Governor's Island.

Among the prominent buildings mentioned on the plan, was the second *City Hall,* which stood at Wall and Nassau Streets, facing Broad Street, a three-story brick building with wings. The building was completed in 1700, and as has been stated, the Stamp Act Congress



Letter announcing capture of Stamps.

met here in October, 1765. During the War of the Revolution it was occupied by the main guard, and escaping the ravages of the enemy, remained entire, although much injured, until the evacuation of the city by the British Army in November, 1783. The building was renovated in 1784 and extensive additions made for the use of Congress, which had adjourned to New York from Philadelphia in the spring of 1789; the first Congress under the new constitution met in the re-constructed edifice, which took the name of Federal Hall and here on April 30, 1789, George Washington was inaugurated the first President of the United States. The ceremony took place in the open gallery in front of the Senate Chamber, which looked out upon Broad Street.



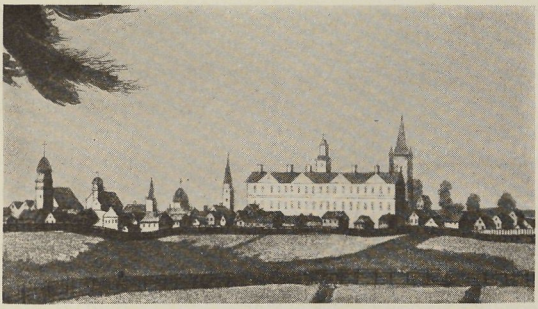
City Hall, 1769, Wall and Nassau Streets, afterwards Federal Hall.

Unhappily, this most historic building, the most suggestive monument of the events which took place within its old walls, already laden with the memories of a century of occupation and use for public purposes, was heedlessly swept away a few years after it had been decorated by its greatest honor. The edifice was taken down in 1812. The New York Historical Society has a section of the iron railing of the balcony; also, several chairs and desks used by the officers and members of the First Federal Congress. The Society was organized in the building November 20, 1804.

The *Exchange,* at one time known as the Royal Exchange, stood at the foot of Broad Street, below the intersection of Dock, now Pearl Street, was a building raised upon arches in the middle of the street. A subscription was made by the merchants in 1762 for its erection, but it was finally completed by the City Corporation. Above the arches was a large hall sixty feet by thirty, with walls

fourteen feet high, arching to a height of twenty feet, surrounded by a cupola. During the War of the Revolution it was used as a market.

Of the church edifices, the *South Dutch Church* in Garden Street (now Exchange Place), between the present Broad and William Streets, and adjacent to the orchard of Elizabeth Drisius, and the gardens belonging to the dwelling houses on Wall Street. The location of the church here was objected to by some as being "too far out of town." *The Middle Dutch Church* on Nassau Street, between Crown and Little Queen Streets (the present Liberty and Cedar Streets) was opened in 1729; it was built of stone, 100 feet long and 70 feet wide. When first built it had no gallery, and the ceiling was one entire arch without pillars. The pulpit was on the eastern side. In 1764 the pulpit was removed to the north end of the edifice, a gallery was erected, and large pillars put up to support the roof. During the Revolutionary War it was closed and was used by the British as a riding school; the pews and other wood-work were torn up and used as fuel. The *French Church* on Pine Street, erected 1704; the building was 50 feet by 77, fronting on Pine Street, the burial ground in the rear running to Cedar Street. The congregation worshipped here for 130 years. *Trinity Church,* Broadway, at the head of Wall Street, erected in 1697. In 1737 the church edifice was enlarged and a further enlargement took place five years later. In September, 1776, it was destroyed in the great fire of that year. The Rev. Dr. Samuel Auchmuty became the rector in 1764. *St. George's Chapel* on Beekman Street was opened for worship July 1, 1752; 104 feet long and 72 feet wide, with a tall pointed spire, and was considered a great ornament to that part of the city. *St. Paul's Chapel,*



King's College, 1760.

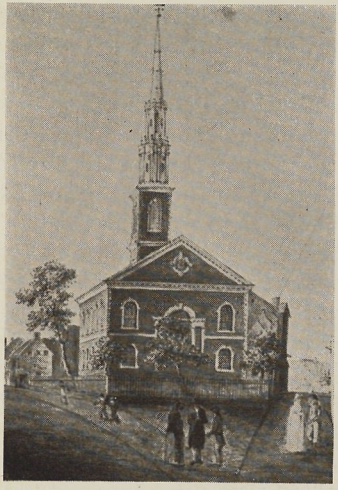
Broadway and the present Fulton and Vesey Streets, erected 1766, of reddish grey stone, 113 feet long and 73 feet wide, was opened for service, October 30, 1766. The *First Presbyterian Church,* north side of Wall Street, west of Nassau Street, was erected in 1719; this was the first Presbyterian Church building erected in this city. The Rev. Dr. John Rodgers was installed pastor of the church, September 4, 1765. The new *Presbyterian Church* (now known as the Brick Church) occupied the angular lot adjoining the ground called the "Vineyard," was erected in 1767.

Robertson's water color, painted in 1797, shows the new Presbyterian Church in the foreground on Beekman Street, Trinity Church to the left in the distance, St. Paul's Chapel with spire, erected 1794. The house on the northwest corner of Broadway and Vesey (present site of the Astor House), was built for Walter Rutherford; he described the location as "far up the street with an open square in front, and good air, as there are but few houses in the neighborhood." The *Methodist Church* in John

Street was called Wesley Chapel; it was forty-two by sixty feet, and built of rough stone covered with light blue plaster. Mr. Philip Embury preached the first sermon in the church on October 30, 1768. The *North Dutch Church* stood on William and Fair, now Fulton Street; the ground was given to the church by John Harpending; the corner-stone was laid July 2, 1767, and the edifice was completed and opened for public worship May 25, 1769.

The pastors of the Dutch churches during this period were the Rev. Johannes Ritsema, born at Collum, East Friesland, Holland, September 7, 1708; died at Kinderhood, N. Y., April 7, 1794; settled as colleague in 1744, and served until 1784; the Rev. Lambertus De Ronde, born in Holland, 1720, died at Schagticoke, N. Y., September 30, 1795, served as pastor here from 1751 to 1784; the Rev. Archibald Laidlie, D.D., son of William Laidlie and Jean Dickson, his wife, was born in Kelso, Scotland, December 4, 1727, served as pastor of the Dutch Church 1764 to 1779, he died at Red Hook, N. Y., November 14, 1779; the Rev. John Henry Livingston, D.D., first of the ministers of the Dutch Church who was born and reared in this country, born in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., May 30, 1746, served 1770 to 1812; he died January 20, 1825.

On May 13, 1755, the corporation of Trinity Church conveyed to the governors of *King's College* (later Columbia), in fee "for and in consideration of the sum of ten shillings, all that certain piece or parcel of ground situate, lying and being on the west side of Broadway in the west ward of the City of New York, fronting easterly to Church Street, between Barclay and Murray Streets, four hundred and forty feet, and from thence running westerly between and along the said Barclay and Murray Streets to the North River." The cornerstone of the



Presbyterian Church.

college building was laid August 23, 1756, and on June 24, 1760, the first commencement of the college from its own building was held.

The Rev. Dr. Myles Cooper was elected president of the college April 12, 1763. During the preliminary contests of the War of the Revolution, Dr. Cooper warmly espoused the side of the king, and used voice and pen on behalf of the crown and in 1775 he retired to England.

Early in January, 1766, the plans of the Sons of Liberty, to associate on a continental basis, seem to have been completed, and the mask of secrecy was boldly thrown off in all the colonies. A broadside published at this time, by John Holt of the New York *Gazette,* addressed "To the Freeman and Freeholders of the City of New York," was

circulated, urging that the stamped packages remain in the custody of the city authorities.

There was an outburst of enthusiastic loyalty, when late in May, news of the repeal of the Stamp Act reached New York. Bells were rung, cannon fired and bonfires lighted. The following day the Sons of Liberty celebrated the event with a dinner. Pitt was the hero of the toasts, and was hailed as the "Guardian of America." A caricature of Pitt appeared in London entitled: "The Gouty Colossus, William Pitt (Lord Chatham), with one Leg in London and the other in New York."

An itemized memoranda of cash received for a dinner, at this period, amounted to £174, 3 shillings and 3 pence; it also shows that 527 bottles of wine were consumed by the 232 diners at two shillings each, with claret, cider, porter, mead, ale, punch, beer and toddy; six musicians and a French horn were present, to add to the festivities, at a total cost of £181 and 2 shillings; the charges for glasses, etc., broken amounted to four shillings. Nine of the guests, headed by John Delancy, failed to pay for their dinners. The price of the dinner was 17 shillings.

The gratitude of the people to Pitt was general throughout the colonies. The idea of a statue in recognition of his services, proposed in New York, first took practical form in the Assembly of South Carolina, by whom a marble statue was ordered. The example was followed by New York, by the erection of a statue at Wall and William Streets, September 7, 1770. The two statues were similar and by the same sculptor, Joseph Wilton of London. The one erected for South Carolina still stands in Charleston, having survived two wars and an earthquake, with the loss of the left arm. The head of the statue in New York was removed by the British troops in September, 1776.

Its headless form may be seen in the New York Room of the New York Historical Society. Pitt's opinion of the rebellious attitude of New York was expressed in these memorable words: "New York has drunk deepest of the baneful cup of infatuation, but none seem to be quite sober and in full possession of reason."

On Wednesday, March 18, 1767, the first anniversary of the repeal of the Stamp Act was celebrated with enthusiasm. A great number dined at the King's Arms, on Broadway, above Stone (now Thames) Street, kept by Edward Bardin. The toasts were twenty-three in number, and with one or two exceptions, in honor of the leading friends of America in Parliament.

The legal limit of the sessions of the Assembly (seven years) being reached, it was dissolved by the Governor on February 6, 1768, and on the 10th writs were issued for a new election. During the canvas some prejudice was aroused opposing the election of lawyers and representatives to the Assembly. A broadside, re-printed from the New York *Gazette* was circulated, favoring the election of lawyers. A reply to this was issued the same week, opposing their election.

The polls were opened on Monday, March 7th, and the election was disputed with ardor until March 10th, when 1929 votes were cast. The representatives chosen in the order of the votes received were Philip Livingston, James de Lancey, Jacob Walton and James Jauncey. John Morin Scott received the highest of the opposition votes, but failed of election. The election was proclaimed, but the session deferred by prorogation.

On April 8, 1768, the Chamber of Commerce was organized in the "Long Room" of Fraunces' Tavern. This was the first mercantile society formed in the colonies,

and has since maintained its organization without a break.

In January, 1769, during the canvas for nomination of candidates to the Assembly, various notices were posted. The originals are in the large collection of contemporary broadsides and handbills in The New York Historical Society.

The *first,* dated January 4, 1769, addressed, "To the Freeholders and Freemen of the City and County of New York" endorsing the opposition candidate.

The *second,* dated January 6, 1769, advertisement for summoning the "Freeholders and Freemen of the City and County of New York," by the sheriff, John Roberts, for a meeting to be held January 23rd, on the Green (present City Hall Park).

The *third,* "To the Freeholders and Freemen of the City of New York," address of Messrs. de Lancey, Walton, in favor of their return to the Assembly with John Cruger, in the place of Philip Livingston, declined.

The *fourth,* a reply to the last, dated January 6, 1769, showing that Philip Livingston had not declined, and was a candidate for the Assembly.

The *fifth,* affidavit sworn to January 6, 1769, proving that Philip Livingston had declined the nomination to the Assembly on the opposition ticket.

The *sixth,* circular letter of John Cruger, dated January 9, 1769, addressed "To the Freeholders and Freemen of the City of New York," accepting the nomination as a candidate for the Assembly.

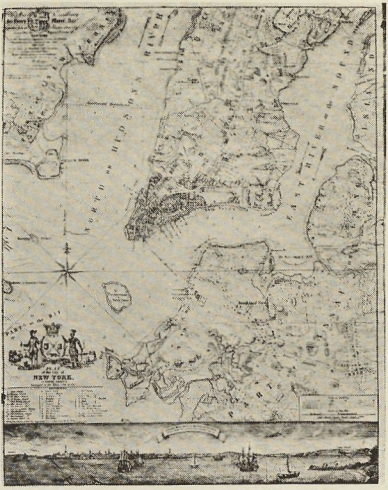
On September 11th the city was in deep distress at the death in Fort George of their respected Governor, Sir Henry Moore. From his arrival at the height of the Stamp Act excitement, he had borne himself with dignity. His funeral was conducted with solemnity. The procession

was led by the 16th Regiment, with their arms reversed. Lieutenant-Governor Colden came to the city from his country seat, Spring Hill, near Flushing, L. I., and on September 13th took the usual oath as Lieutenant-Governor and Commander-in-Chief. A proclamation was issued ordering all civil and military officers to hold their respective offices until further orders.

The bad feeling between the king's troops and the citizens had steadily increased. The upper barracks of the soldiers were in the Common (present City Hall Park), and the presence of the Liberty Pole erected on the Common, in 1766, had become the rallying point of the patriots, and an eyesore to the soldiers. Thrice the pole was cut down by the king's troops and as many times restored by the Sons of Liberty. A fourth pole was erected and held its place until the night of January 16, 1770, when a party of the 16th Regiment cut it down and piled the fragments in front of Montagne's Tavern on Broadway, near Murray Street. Two days later, Isaac Sears, Walter Quackenbos and others came upon three soldiers who were posting up scurrilous *placards* impugning the character of the Sons of Liberty and defying the citizens. The placards were headed:

> "God and Soldier all men doth adore—
> In time of war, and not before;
> When the war is over and all things righted
> God is forgotten, and the Soldier slighted."

Sears and a companion arrested two of the soldiers, and were conducting them to the office of the Mayor, when they were halted by a number of armed soldiers, who demanded the release of their comrades. The Mayor appeared and ordered the soldiers to their quarters. Fol-



Ratzer Map, 1766-77.

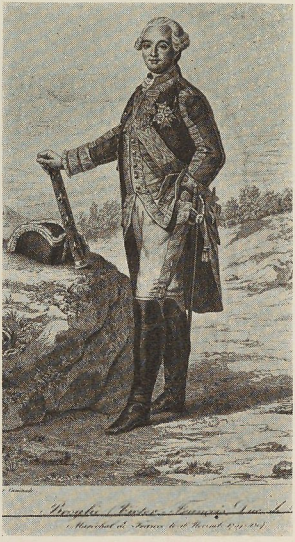
lowed by the citizens, the soldiers returned to Golden Hill (John Street, between William and Pearl). Here the soldiers turned, and the order being given to draw, they attacked the citizens, some of whom defended themselves with clubs and canes; several of the soldiers were disarmed but not injured. Later in the day, after the action on Golden Hill, still another party of soldiers appeared at the Fly (foot of present Maiden Lane), and another collision took place, which the magistrate, assisted by some of the officers, put a stop to. One of the citizens was killed, three wounded and a large number injured. Many of the soldiers were badly beaten. This affair has been claimed to be the "first conflict of the War of the Revolution."

One of the immediate results of the "Golden Hill" affair was an order from the Mayor that thereafter no soldiers should appear outside the barracks.

Whitehead Hicks was clerk of Queens County from 1752 to 1757; Mayor of New York City, 1766 to 1776, and Judge of the Supreme Court from 1776 until his death in October 1780.

As early as February 6th the Sons of Liberty issued an invitation to celebrate the repeal of the Stamp Act at Montayne's Tavern, but were informed by the proprietor that his house had been engaged long before to the Friends of Liberty and Trade. Immediately after the destruction of the Liberty Pole, a committee of five, representing a large body of citizens, waited on the Mayor and Corporation with a petition for leave to erect a pole "sacred to constitutional liberty" on the site of the old pole, but the request was refused. A meeting was convened by them, acting as a committee of the "Sons of Liberty" when it was determined to erect their Liberty Pole, despite the municipal authorities. This was done with great unanimity, and a pole, strongly guarded with iron bands and bars, was raised with due form and appropriate ceremonies, on a piece of ground purchased by the "Sons of Liberty," near where the former pole stood. The pole erected was about forty-six feet high, surmounted by topmast 22 feet high, on which was fixed a vane inscribed, "Liberty and Prosperity." On March 24th a party of fifteen soldiers was discovered attempting to unship the topmast and vane from the Pole. The ringing of the chapel bell precipitated the retreat of the soldiers. A guard was set about the pole, and watch kept until May 3rd, when the 16th Regiment sailed in transports to Pensacola.

The Assembly of New York in June, 1766, provided for the erection of an Equestrian Statue of George III to be erected in this city; also a statue of William Pitt. On February 6, 1768, an Act was passed to empower Sir William Baker Knight and Robert Charles, Esq., of London, to pay for the statues of His Majesty and the Rt. Hon. William Pitt.



THE RECAPTURE OF NEW YORK BY THE DUTCH IN 1673

New Amsterdam was the title by which the Hollanders distinguished their little dorp or village, the nucleus of which had been formed by a few huts erected as early as 1613, for sheltering their fur trade and whale fishery, on the point where it is supposed Hudson had landed. By that name it was known for more than forty years, as the capital, during the administrations (1625 to 1664) of Minuet, Van Twiller, Kieft and Stuyvesant, the successive Directors or Governors-General of *Novum Belgium* or New Netherland, a province which embraced portions of the present States of Delaware, New Jersey, New York and Connecticut.

The administration of the Governor-General, Stuyvesant, who for seventeen years (1647 to 1664) had ruled the province with singular address and ability, was terminated by his reluctant surrender of the city to an overpowering fleet from England in 1664. The city and province from that date assumed, and until 1673, retained the name of New York. During the intervening nine years, it was governed as an English province by Nicolls, and his successor, Lovelace.

It was during the administration of the latter, while he was devising plans to ameliorate the condition and extend the commercial intercourse of the city, (for he had just ordered the "Great Dyke" or Broad street Canal, to be improved, the streets to be paved, and the first mail known to the citizens to commence New-Year's-Day, [1673,] its

journey, by a "sworn messenger and sealed bag," *once a month* to and from "Boston, Hartford, Connecticut, and places along the road,") that the leading event connected with the above date took place, which ended his authority and suspended for thirteen months the exercise of the English sovereignty over the province.

England and Holland were at war. The vigilance of that extraordinary people, whose surpassing energy of character, and matchless enterprise and valor, had filled the world's admiration for more than half a century, quickly detected the vulnerable condition of this city. They despatched a fleet of five vessels of war, and trusted the issue of the enterprise to the skill and courage of Commodores Cornelis Evertson, Jun., and Jacob Benches; Captains Anthonio Colve, Nicholaes Boes, and Abram Ferdinand Van Zyll. The fleet anchored in July, at the outlet of the Narrows, and on the 30th approached the fort in an attitude to enforce their previous demand of a surrender. Manning, who commanded it on behalf of the English government, yielded its keys without firing a gun. He was subsequently tried for his imputed cowardice, and his sword broken over his head in execution of the sentence which disqualified him from any office, military or civil. But it is very doubtful whether resistance would have been available to save the fort from destruction or the city from conflagration.* Besides, the population were, ten to one, Hollanders; and Manning might have readily discovered the strong conflict between native feeling and forced allegiance, which would have neutralized any attempt on his part to retain possession of the city. The conquerors now transferred their sessions, as a Council of War, from the

* Some of the tenements had reed and straw roofs, and wooden chimneys.

fleet to the fort; and, assuming the authority of a Supreme Military Tribunal, proceeded at once to organize a new government.

The name of Fort *Willem Hendrick* was substituted for Fort James. It was situated on high ground, directly south of an open space called the parade, now Bowling Green. It was a regular square, with four bastions, had two gates, and mounted forty-two cannon. New Orange was the new designation of the city, as a compliment to the Prince of Orange; and the province resumed its ancient name of New Netherland. After these nominal exchanges, Colve, one of the commanding officers of the fleet, was provisionally appointed Governor General; and Cornelis Steenwyck, whose politics or popularity had sustained his elevation through every public vicissitude, (for he was Burgomaster under Stuyvesant, Commissioner at the capitulation in 1664, Mayor of the city under Nicolls in 1668, and under Lovelace in 1669,) was appointed Counsellor of State.

The City Hall (*Stadt Huys*) was the next place of their meeting. This seat of legislation and justice, memorable in the affairs of the city and colony, was situated on *Hoog Straet* or High street, now Pearl, opposite Coenties Slip. Nicholas Bayard was then appointed Secretary of State, or Secretary of the city; and *Geheim Schryver* (*Recorder of Secrets,*) for the Province, auctioneer for the city, and Bookkeeper and Receiver General of the revenues.

The selection of these officers for the general government, was from "the best" and "best qualified." The people therefore were virtually consulted, for they were too single-minded and virtuous to wish any other test of qualification for office. In this and in the direct appeal to them, which will be presently shown, we see that even

in the presence of a conquering fleet, popular sovereignty—the sovereignty of opinion—was recognized in the very act of organizing a new government over their conquest. It is so in every instance of the formation and administration of government. If tyrannical, it is influenced by popular opinion through fear; if liberal, through choice. The sovereignty of the people, therefore, as expressed in popular feeling and opinion, lies at the base of every government. If corrupt, it engenders but still controls arbitrary power; if enlightened and virtuous, it is the conservative strength, as well as the origin and paramount authority of the government. In all cases it speaks emphatically, though it speaks in silence. In the present instance there appeared to be a strict regard to this primary element of political power, and in the choice of the city magistracy, the people, who were directly interested, were to be directly consulted.

The "Commanders and military council," therefore, invited the citizens to elect deputies to confer with them at the City Hall. They did so. The deputies then notified the citizens to assemble and nominate a list of six *Burgomasters,* (an office similar to Aldermen,) and fifteen *Schepens,* (or Assistant Aldermen,) "of the best and most respectable citizens, of the reformed Christian religion only." The citizens next day assembled in general meeting and made their nomination by a *majority of votes,* viz.: *For Burgomasters,* Cornelis Steenwyck, Cornelis Van Ruyven, Johannis Van Brugh,† Marten Cregier, Johannis de Peyster,† and Nicholas Bayard.

For Schepens, Jeronimus Ebbingh,‡ William Beeckman,‡ Egidius Luyck, Jacob Kip,‡ Gelyn Verplanck,‡ Lourans Van de Spiegel,‡ Balthazaer Bayard, Francois

Rombouts, Stephen Van Cortlant, Adolph Pietersen, Reynier Willemson, Peter Jacobsen, Jan Vigne, Pieter Stoutenburg, and Coenract Ten Eyck.

All citizens (*burgers*) were entitled to vote. The suffrage with them was universal. But citizenship (*Burgerrecht*) was a privilege and a distinction under the Holland dynasty. It was divided into great and small (*Groot Burgerrecht* and *Klein Burgerrecht.*) Merchants, traders, and shop-keepers were obliged to pay a duty for the privilege of becoming small citizens, (*klein burgers,*) besides a recognition duty, a duty to the public wharf, to the overseer of the weigh-scales, to the store-house, (*pack huys,*) and to the weigh masters, (*eyck meister,*) for marking their weights and measures according to the "true Amsterdam standard." In 1673, their privileges were further taxed, for the public defence, by an extraordinary duty of two per cent. on exports of beaver and other furs; two and a half on imports of "friezes and blankets, and five on imports of powder, ball, brandies, and distilled waters."

Those marked † were appointed burgomasters, and Egidius Luyck, (who had been rector of the Latin school) was superadded as a third burgomaster. Those marked ‡ were elected Schepens, and Anthony De Mill, Sheriff; and took an oath of allegiance "to the high and mighty lords, the States-general of the United Netherlands, and his highness the lord prince of Orange," to obey their magistrates, who were or might be appointed, administer equal justice to parties, promote the welfare of the city, "defend and protect in every part the sincere and true Christian religion, in conformity to the Synod of Dordrecht, as instructed in the churches of Netherland."

By the Honourable

CADWALLADER COLDEN, Esq;

His Majesty's Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of **New-York**, and the Territories depending thereon in **America**.

To any Protestant Minister of the Gospel.



WHEREAS there is a mutual Purpose of Marriage between *Robert Thorney Croft* of *Queens County Farmer* ——— of the one Party, and *Jemima Frost* of the said County *Spinster* ——— of the other Party, for which they have desired my Licence, and have given Bond upon Condition, that neither of them have any lawful Let or Impediment of Pre-Contract, Affinity, or Consanguinity, to hinder their being joined in the Holy Bands of Matrimoney: These are therefore to authorise and impower you, to join the said *Robert Thorney Croft* and *Jemima Frost* in the Holy Bands of Matrimoney, and them to pronounce Man and Wife.

Presented to the LONG ISLAND Historical Society

GIVEN under my Hand, and the Prerogative Seal of the Province of **New-York**, at Fort-George, in the City of **New-York**, the *twenty third* Day of *January* in the *fourth* Year of the Reign of Our Sovereign Lord **GEORGE** the *Third*, by the Grace of GOD, of **Great-Britain**, **France**, and **Ireland**, **KING**, *Defender of the Faith*, &c. Annoq; Domini 1764

Cadwallader Colden

Entered in the Secretary's Office.

D. Jamison Secty

Marriage License issued in New York, 1764.

November 9th, 1733.

Advertisement.

THis is to give Notice, That *Richard Noble*, living in *Wall-Street*, next Door to *Abraham Van Horn's*, Esq; in the City of *New-York*, makes White-Wash Brushes, and mends all Sorts of other Brushes, at reasonable Rates: He also gives ready Money for good Hog-Bristles, at the following Rates, *viz.* For clean'd comb'd, and five Inches in Length, one Shilling per Pound, and for uncomb'd, six Pence.



(Courtesy New York Historical Society)

OLD CASTLE GARDEN FROM A RARE CONTEMPORARY SKETCH, 1853, BY J. BORNET.

Our view shows it about 1853 while it was still the most popular place of entertainment in the city. It was originally built as a Fort in the War of 1812. Here Jenny Lind made her first appearance under P. T. Barnum. It is now the Aquarium.



Astor Place Opera House where the Forrest-McCready riots occurred, 1849.

AN OLD NEW YORK GUIDE BOOK

Amongst the literature of bygone New York it would be hard to find more curious and out-of-the way matter than one encounters in those little compendiums of fact and hyperbole dignified under the name of "Guides to the City." One of these published in 1853 "to meet the exigencies of the many strangers who will doubtless be attracted hither by the Exposition of the Industry of All Nations," invites our present attention.

We note that the scene of the exposition—the New York Crystal Palace—is erected on Reservoir Square and "lies at the *northern extremity* of the City of New York, and that the Sixth Avenue Railroad runs directly past it,

and the Fourth Avenue Railroad runs near it." The "Hudson River Railroad" runs *several trains* each day to and from New York," from its depot at the corner of Chambers Street and West Broadway, as does the "New Haven" from Broadway and Canal Street, and the "Harlem" from Centre Street, near the "Halls of Justice."

The stranger is informed "Hackmen will board your steamer or packet ship and offer all sorts of inducements for patronage. They will beset the cars while running into the depots—and even before. They will tease you every way, but never you listen."

"Ask the officious Jehu, very quietly, if his *number is plainly painted on his carriage?* Ask him if his *rates of fare* are conspicuously posted up within? If in the night time ask him if his *lamps* are lit? Then request his card! If all these queries are answered satisfactorily, make a regular bargain for the transportation of yourself and baggage, etc., to the hotel which *you, yourself, have chosen,* and if, on arrival, he *overcharges,* don't pay him one cent, but make complaint of the extortion the *next morning to the Chief of Police! That* hackman will not have the privilege of making another speculation of the kind."

"People visiting New York can find very good private accommodations, at from $5.00 to $15.00 per week, according to locality and table service, while the cost of living at our public houses varies from $6.00 per week to $20.00 per day."

There are three pages devoted to "A Walk Up Broadway" and critics of our present street cleaning system may be mollified to learn that "the surface gutters on the side streets are loaded—especially in warm weather—with unwholesome, unpleasant *debris,* the slops of kitchens, the

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAIL ROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after Monday, APRIL 22d, 1850, the Cars will run as follows "Sundays Excepted," until further notice.

TRAINS WILL LEAVE CITY HALL, N. Y., FOR

Harlem & Mott Haven.	*Fordham.*	*Hunts Bridge, Bronxville & Hart's Corners*	*Pleasantville, New Castle, Bedford, Mechanicsville, Purdy's and Croton Falls, and Intermediate Stations on Signal.*	*Brewster's, Towner's, Patterson, Pauling's, South Dover, Dover Furnace, and Dover Plains.*
7.00 A.M.: 4.30 PM	7 A.M: 3.30 P.M			
9 " : 5 "	7.45 " : 4.30 "			
10 " : 5.30 "	10 " : 5.30 "	7.45 A.M: 4.30 P.M		
11.30 " : 6.15 "	11.30 " : 6.15 "	10 " : 5.30 "		
1.30 P.M: 8 "	3 PM: 10 "			
3.00 " : 10 "		*Tuckahoe & White Plains.*		
Morrisania Village.	*William's Bridge.*			
7 A.M: 4.30 P.M	7.45 A.M: 3.30 PM	7.45 A.M: 3.30 P.M		
10 " : 5.30 "	10 " : 4.30 "	10 " : 4.30 "		
11.30 " : 6.15 "	: 5.30 "		7.45 A.M: 3.30 P.M	7.45 A.M. 3.30 P.M
3 " : 10 "	: 6.15 "	: 5.30 "	: 4.30 "	

NOTICE.

The Trains leaving City Hall for FORDHAM at 7 and 11.30 A. M. and 3 and 6.15 P. M. and for MOTT HAVEN and HARLEM at 7, 9 and 11.30 A. M., and 1.30, 3, 5, and 6.15 P. M. Returning from FORDHAM at 5.45, 6.45 and 8.30 A. M. and 1, and 4.30 P. M., and from MOTT HAVEN and HARLEM at 6, 7.00, 8.45, and 10.15 A. M., and 1.15, 2.30, 4.45, and 6.15 P. M., are LOCAL ACCOMMODATION TRAINS, for which there is a special reduced rate of commutation.

Passengers are reminded of the great danger of standing upon the Platforms of the Cars, and are hereby notified that the practice is contrary to the rules of the Company, and that they do not admit any responsibility for injury sustained by any Passenger upon the Platforms, in case of accident.

Time-table, N. Y. & Harlem R. R., 1850. Depot was on present site of Municipal Building.

refuse of markets, butchers' shops and groceries, which comes disagreeably over the olfactories." Notwithstanding the vicinity of these offenses, Broadway was the centre of fashionable shopping, which "commences about 10 A.M. and continues until 3 P.M., during which countless costly equipages are rolling along the Russ" . . . . "after dinner the grand promenade commences, and the rich dresses purchased a week since, are gaily flaunted, all along the shady (west) side. A lady of respectability and standing does not lose caste by strolling out, *unattended* during the hours of daylight, and no *gentleman* would presume to insult her; but after dark very few females, except those of a dubious character will be met in Broadway alone! New York courtesans then, generally have possession of the pave, and though occasionally, a rather prettily dressed seamstress, or other workwoman, will be seen hurrying

homeward, honest, industrious and virtuous; yet in the main, lone women, after the lamps are lit may be considered as women of the town. These Broadway demireps are usually tastefully and even richly costumed; many of them are very beautiful sirens, but strangers had best *never make their acquaintance.*"

New York's traffic problem was quite as acute, comparatively, in '53 as it is today. "Commencing at the Battery the first feature which attracts the notice of the visitor from abroad, is the rush and jam of hacks, coaches, omnibuses, etc., with which Broadway is filled. Crossing the street is a matter of difficulty, and often of danger." Broadway as an urban thoroughfare ended at Union Square, for according to our informant, "All Old Yorkers will insist that what extends beyond is the Bloomingdale Road."

"The Bowery. This is the street of streets. What Broadway was forty years ago, the Bowery is now. One of the greatest differences between Broadway and the Bowery is found in the appearance of the men and women who frequent them. In the one you will find the kid-gloved and Japan-booted gentry; and in the other, stout and horn-handed men, who look on this side and on that with a boldness of glance sufficient to declare that they owe nothing to anybody, and are utterly independent." This utter independence was one of the peculiar characteristics, no doubt, of the audiences described under "Places of Amusement":

"*Cock Fights.* In some parlor or neighborhood of the Bowery and Grand Street, where dark alleys and the rich Irish brogue are common, where naked children congregate and the B'hoys sit on hydrants, where the streets are lighted by oil, and the Corporation brooms rarely brush,



Presented by Miss Gertrude Cohen to the Museum of the City of New York

Broadway, corner Duane Street, 1860.

there is an edifice devoted to *dog-fights*, a *cock-pit* and *rat killing*. There the famous *Pig Pate* exhibited his prowess in killing a terrior in 4.40, and Johnny Small's famous fighting chicken, the Grank Turk, was for years monarch of all he surveyed. There we once sat some years ago, amid such a crowd as no other city could produce, all, as they say in the West, 'in caboot.' *Kid-gloved gentry*, with coats from the Broadway Modistes, rough carmen from the foot of Pearl Street, and B'hoys from the shambles and work-shops, each leaning over the pit and betting madly; and, occasionally, as largely as English nobles do at the Derby. The dog rushes about like the swine possessed of the devil, and the poor rats fly, squeaking, hither and thither, flying up and down as the dog tosses above and around them. Occasionally some old grey-bearded Norwegian is forced into the cover and makes fight like a stag at bay, or the wounded and desperate gladiator. The contest is, however, in vain, for the terrier accomplishes the feat in the given time, and the motley crowd adjourn to the reeking bar-room to pay bets and imbibe bad rum dignified with all earthly names."

Under this same heading are described, Barnum's Museum, National Theatre, The Broadway Theatre, Niblo's Garden, The Negro Minstrels, Burton's Theatre, The Bowery Theatre.—"The house is jammed from top to bottom. A tall man with a saturnine look passes up and down the passages with a long bamboo, such as they use in India for the bastinado," and the Astor Place Opera House—"It is the house *par excellence* of the aristocracy of New York, who never patronize theatres, and who prove that they care little for operas, by talking throughout the performance."



Rare view of the Morgan corner, Broad and Wall Streets, about 1868.

The Dime Museums of the later Bowery are here described under the term "Street Shows." The bearded girl is not yet a "lady"—"We took the word of the showman, as 'A man of honor and a gentleman,' which he freely and voluntarily pledged us, 'that the object we saw was a female, and had the additional advantage of being double-jointed, a native of Belgium, and only eight years of age, last grass.' " "The sea-lion, tiger or walrus was quite as attractive as the female, and apparently a fit companion for her. Whether she is amphibious or not, we are unable to say. The music at this establishment consisted of 'Katy, Darling,' executed upon a superb barrel-organ afflicted with whooping cough." The student of natural history had his purview enlarged on this instructive thoroughfare, with exhibitions of five-legged sheep, three horned cows, 'rastling bears, and innumerable other edifying spectacles. Many of these shows held forth in small, foul and nauseating cellars where auditors and exhibits were necessarily in intimate proximity.

"Start from the Battery and pass up Broadway," says our *vade mecum,* "and at every hundred yards you will pass an Oyster Saloon, in which not only oysters, but other condiments are sold. One might think the people of New York should essentially be classed as an oyster-eating community. Turn into Hudson, Bleecker, the Bowery, East Broadway, aye, and even precious Fifth Avenue, the pearl-bed of Japonicadom, and you will find, if you judge from appearance that 'the thousand' of 'the upper ten thousand' eat oysters and drink rum with as much ease as the dwellers of the lowest quarters of the town" . . . "The decorations of many of these saloons are of the richest kind, many of them glittering with plate, crystal and gold."



View on Broadway, showing street traffic, about 1878.

Under the caption of "Rides Around New York," we are informed that Harlem is "a beautiful town on the Harlem River, 8 miles from the City Hall; there are several fine hotels in this place; you can ride to *Manhattanville* and down the *Bloomingdale Road,* which is the most pleasant part of the island. There are several splendid hotels with pleasure grounds on this road, which are the places of resort of the 'upper ten' of the city." The stages we are told pass every 15 minutes and the fare is 12½ cents.

The omnibuses of the city, with few exceptions, had their termini at the Battery, "whence they pass up Broadway to the foot of the Park, and thence radiate through all portions of the city, now occupied by dwelling houses. Passing every second of the day, from dawn to midnight, they make the whole island accessible without trouble or difficulty."

Standing in front of Barnum's Museum, corner of Broadway and Ann Street, when the performance is over at night the observer sees the "stages that seem to spring up like magic from the very stones." "Going up! Going up!" cries the driver; *"wride up, wride up";* "East Broadway!" "Canal Street!" "Sixth Avenue!" "Here's Bleecker Street! Bleecker Street!" "Dry Dock! Broadway! Going up! Going up!" In such picturesque fashion did Manhattan go home from the play.

Of the omnibuses themselves, our scribe tells us, "Some are tidy vehicles, and look something like a steamboat cabin on a small scale, with an air of gentility, as the business of the line and the liberality of its proprietors range above or below the zero of expenses."

"Some luxuriate considerably in the artist's pencil. Some again, assume plainness in the way of embellish-



Old Madison Square Garden, originally New York and Harlem R.R. station, in 1885.

ment. Some are brilliant with designs in every variety of tint. Set off with a gold-leaf abundance and a kind of stare-you-out-of-countenance obtrusiveness of background or intense perspective. Others are arranged in modest white, with side lettering that seems to have been borrowed from the most ancient of primers—great obese members of the English alphabet, with plethoric heads, fat feet, and a rotundity of body that makes you fancy them the aldermanic vowels and assistant aldermanic consonants of a Dutch dictionary . . . . in fine weather they hold a dozen persons. In the rain it would puzzle Bonnycastle himself to state the exact limits of their capacity."

"Taking all in all, the stages are the most patronized vehicles of the city, and are well worthy of commendation. What New York would be without them, none could say, for it would certainly be easier to pass hence to Liverpool, though it might be more costly, than to get from the foot of the Battery to One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street for a shilling."

The days of the old Clipper Ships are brought picturesquely to mind in the chapter on "The Shipping." The stranger, "If he walks up along the East River, will pass in review the shipping from the great Pacific ports of Asia, the Chinamen, the tea ships from Hong Kong, and the navy trading with India and the other countries of the Great South Asian Peninsulas. He will pass in the street the Lascar and the Chinaman, and see perhaps nameless men from countries with most unfamiliar names. Occasionally he will see a vessel with a spar of wood that never grew on our soil, and sails of a cut to break the heart of a New York rigger." The then political complexion of Europe is recalled by the statement "Half a

dozen minor Italian flags flutter in the breeze, as does the bunting of the free cities of Germany, so much like our own Stars and Stripes."

It must not be forgotten that these Guide Books were published for the benefit of a far different species of visitor to the Metropolis from our present-day sophisticates. The countryman of 1853 was the prototype of the stage and comic paper "hayseed" of later days. Farmers and lumbermen from New England, frontiersmen from the "West" (that is, the Mississippi valley), "Forty-niners" from the "Far West" who had come around from California by way of the Isthmus of Panama, planters from the South, formed a motley throng for a large part half-literates of the rudest description. Among the attractions of the Metropolis alluded to by our cicerone, calculated to entertain the sportive stranger, are resorts that "leave in the shade the abodes of the Thais, Lesbia and Aspasia of old. No information on this point will be given, but persons anxious to see the elephant can do so by investing a few dollars with any *intelligent* cabman." Who can doubt the high premium on "intelligence" among contemporaneous cabmen?

The Crystal Palace Exhibition, of which the little Guide Book is a commemorative document, was an epochal sensation in the New York of the 19th century. Martha Lamb's "History of the City New York," says: "In the summer of 1853 New York was stirred as never before by the opening of the World's Fair in the beautiful Crystal Palace, erected on Murray Hill, in the square adjoining the reservoir. Far back into the country the thrill of this splendid novelty was felt, and everybody visited the city and the exhibition who could rally the means for a journey. The hotels were flooded with silk

and broadcloth from all parts of the Union, and the streets and avenues were thronged with eager multitudes from sober villages, farmhouses and log huts. The collection of sculpture, the largest and best America had seen, was the chief centre of attraction for all classes. 'We grow sculptors as naturally as we grow Indian corn, and it is no wonder that a taste for their works should be indigenous,' " wrote one of the editors of the day. "What refining influences have already gone out from the creation of the chisel here exhibited, can only be guessed. The Picture Gallery, so full of wonder and delight, has also revealed a sixth sense to many a fascinated eye and heart. Indeed, we could hardly be persuaded that every day in the Crystal Palace does not see the dawn of thought that will yet shine out over the land in modes of beauty and benefit."

Among the advertisements that close this little pamphlet, older in a sense than a contemporary description of early Rome, is that of *"Henry C. Rabineau's 'Bathing Establishments.'"*

"For many years he has been known to his fellow-citizens as an unflinching advocate of *water*—as an outward application. To every bather in New York his name is familiar as a household word. Some he has treated *warmly,* some *coldly;* some he has accommodated with *hot brine,* others with the article without caloric; and now he invites the public, who have *swum* with him, *showered* with him, *douched* with him, and taken their *warm water* with him for twenty years, to call and see his improved bathing establishments which can be found at the Astor, Irving and Carlton Houses."



Private room of Sir Henry Clinton, No. 1 Broadway, in which André received his last instructions.

NO. 1 BROADWAY, HOME OF CAPT. THE HON. ARCHIBALD KENNEDY

Notwithstanding the frequent changes in many locations there have been but three buildings at number one Broadway. The first structure was a tavern kept by one Martin Krieger. The next was a private house erected in 1760 by the Honorable Captain Kennedy, who, it is believed, received the land as part of the portion of his wife, the sister of John Watts. At the period of its erection the garden in the rear extended to the Hudson, so that the shores of New Jersey and the Bay were in full view from its windows.

Captain Kennedy returned to England prior to the Revolution, and became Earl of Cassilis, and this house went to his youngest son, Robert Kennedy, from whom it passed to Nathaniel Prime. During the war of the Revo-

lution it was occupied by Sir Guy Carleton and other British Commanders, but not, as has been supposed, by Washington.

Mr. Sears, one of the prominent Liberty Boys, lived in it subsequent to the Revolution. He was commonly called King Sears, and his daughters the Princesses, and was a man of wealth, who had taken an active part in opposition to the English. Subsequently it was taken by Mrs. Graham, for a girls' school, and either before or after this was known as the best boarding-house in the city, where all the distinguished travellers stayed. Talleyrand passed some time under its roof, during which period, though his abilities were admired, he was personally detested for the coldness and want of heart he exhibited in speaking of the misfortunes of his friends and countrymen. The drawing-room was probably the largest in the city, and in it the company frequenting the house habitually assembled. One cold day Talleyrand entered, wearing, as was then not unusual, buckskin breeches, and placed himself upon the hearth, with his back close to the fire. The great heat soon caused the leather to scorch and smoke, and the faces of those around exhibited the restraint of good breeding, struggling against mirth. Talleyrand's quick eye penetrated the mask without discovering the cause, until he seated himself, when his cry of pain drove away the ladies to conceal their merriment, and showed that however little feeling he might have for others he had some for himself.

From this house anxious eyes watched the destruction of the statue of George III., in the Bowling Green; and a few years afterwards, other eyes saw from its windows the last soldiers of that King passing forever from our shores. Still later, others looked sadly on the funeral



No. 1 Broadway, New York
Built by Capt. the Hon. Archibald Kennedy, 1765. Occupied during the Revolution by Sir Guy Carleton and other British commanders.

of Fulton, who died in a house which had been built on what was once the garden. From its roof, at a later period, was seen with joy, the marriage of the lakes with the ocean. "The increase of the city with the new wants of commerce, resulting from that happy union, will ere long cause this mansion to give place to other buildings; nor should we regret such changes when rendered necessary by the prosperity of the community," said a writer in 1825. As the residence of the English noble, the British General, and the wealthy Republican, it was alike distinguished for its hospitality.

MEMBERS OF THE CITY COUNCIL,

FROM 1653 TO JANUARY, 1674.

1653.

Burgomasters.

Arent Van Hatten, Martin Krigier.

Schepens.

Paulus Leendersen Vandergrist, Wilhelm Beeckman,
Maximillianus Van Gheel, Pieter Wolfersen Van Couwenhoven,
Allard Anthony,

Schout.

Cornelius Van Tienhoven.

1654.

Burgomasters.

Arent Van Hatten, Martin Krigier.

Schepens.

Paulus Leendersen Vandergrist, Peter Wolfersen Van Couwenhoven,
William Beeckman, Jochem Pieterson Ruyter.

Schout.

Cornelius Van Tienhoven.

1655.

Burgomasters.

Allard Anthony, Oloff Stevenson Van Cortlandt.

Schepens.

Johannes Depeyster, Jacob Strycker,
Johannes Nevius, Johannes Van Brugh.
Jan Vinse,

Schout.

Cornelius Van Tienhoven.

1656.

Burgomasters.

Oloff Stevenson Van Cortland, Allard Anthony.

Schepens.

Johannes Van Bruggh, Jan Vinse,
Jacob Strycker, Wilhelm Beeckman.
Hendrick Kipp,

1657.

Burgomasters.

Allard Anthony, Paulus Leendersen Vandergrist.

Schepens.

Wilhelm Beeckman, Adriant Blommert,
Govert Lockermans, Johannes De Peyster.
Hendrick Jaunsen Vandervin,

Schout.

Nicassius D'Sille.

1658.

Burgomasters.

Paulus Leendersen Vandergrist, Oloff Stevenson Van Cortland.

Schepens.

Johannes De Peyster, Cornelius Stenwyck,
Pieter Wolfersen Van Couwenhoven, Isaac De Foreest.
Jacob Strycker,

Schout.

Nicassius D'Sille.

1659.

Burgomasters.

Oloff Stevenson Van Cortland, Martin Krieger.

Schepens.

Pieter Wolfersen Van Couwenhoven, Hendrick James Vandervin,
Johannes Pietersen Van Bruggh, Jacob Kip.
Jeronimus Ebbingh,

Schout.

Nicassius D'Sille.

1660.

Burgomasters.

Allard Anthony, Martin Krigier.

Schepens.

Jacob Strycker, Timotheus Gabry,
Govert Lockmans, Jacobus Backer.
Cornelius Stenwyck,

Schout.

Nicassius D'Sille.

1661.

Burgomasters.

Allard Anthony, Paulus Leenderson Vandergrist.

Schepens.

Timothy Gabry, Johannes Van Bruggh,
Pieter Wolfersen Van Couwenhoven, Jan Vinse.
Jeronimus Ebbingh,

Schout.

Peter Tonneman.

1662.

Burgomasters.

Cornelius Stenwyck, Oloff Stevenson Van Cortland.

Schepens.

Timotheus Gabry, Johannes De Peyster,
Johannes Van Bruggh, Jacob Kip.
Jacques Cosseau,

Schout.

Allard Anthony.

1663.

Burgomasters.

Oloff Stevenson Van Cortlandt, Martin Crigier.

Schepens.

Jacob Strycker, Jacob Kip,
Pieter Van Couwenhoven, Jacques Cosseau.
Jan Vigne,

Schout.

Peter Tonneman.

1664.

Burgomasters.

Paulus Leenderson Vandergrist, Cornelius Stenwyck.

Schepens.

Jacobus Bakker, Nicholas De Myer,
Timotheus Gabry, Christophal Hoglunt.
Isaak Greveract,

Schout.

Peter Tonneman.

1665.

Burgomasters.

Cornelius Stenwyck, Oloff Stevenson Van Corlandt.

Schepens.

Timotheus Gabry, Jacob Kip,
Johannes Van Bruggh, Jacques Cosseau.
Johannes De Peyster,

THE LAWS & ACTS OF THE General Assembly FOR Their Majesties Province OF NEW-YORK,

As they were Enacted in divers Sessions, the first of which began *April*, the 9th, *Annoq; Domini*, 1691.



At *New-York*,

Printed and Sold by *William Bradford*, Printer to their Majesties, King *William* & Queen *Mary*, 1694

FROM COPY IN SOCIETY LIBRARY.

Schout.
Allert Anthony.
1665. (*15th June.*)*
Aldermannen.

Thomas Willett, *Major,* Cornelius Van Ruyven,
Thomas Delavall, John Laurens,
Oloff Stevenson Van Cortlandt, Johannes Van Bruggh.

Schriffe.
Allard Anthony.

1666.

MAYOR.
Capt. Thomas De Lavall.
ALDERMEN.

Capt. Thomas Willett, Mr. John Lawrence,
Mr. Oloff Stevenson, Mr. Cornelius Stenwyck.
Mr. Johannes De Peyster,

SHERIFF.
Mr. Allard Anthony.

1667.

MAYOR.
Capt. Thomas Willett.
ALDERMEN.

Capt. Thomas De Lavall, Mr. Jo. De Peyster,
Mr. Oloff Stevenson, Mr. Isaacq Bedloo.
Mr. Jo. Lawrence,

SHERIFF.
Capt. John Mannings.

1668.

MAYOR.
Mr. Cornelius Stenwyck.
ALDERMEN.

Mr. Ralph Whitefield, Mr. Francis Boon,
Capt. Mathias Nicolls, Mr. Christofel Hooghlant.
Mr. Isaacq Bedlow,

SHERIFF.
Capt. John Manning.

1669.

MAYOR.
Mr. Cornelius Steenwyck.
ALDERMEN.

Mr. Ralph Whitefield, Mr. Johannes De Peister,
Capt. Mathyas Nicolls, Mr. Nicholas De Meyer.
Mr. Isaac Bedloo,

SHERIFF.
Capt. John Manning.

1670.

MAYOR.
Mr. Cornelius Steenwyck.
ALDERMEN.

Mr. Thomas De Lavall, Mr. John Lawrence,
Mr. Mathyas Nicolls, Mr. Nicholas De Meyer.
Mr. Cornelius Van Ruyven,

SHERIFF.
Capt. John Manning.

1671.

MAYOR.
Capt. Thomas De Lavall.
ALDERMEN.

Capt. Mathyas Nicolls, Mr. Johannes Brugh,
Mr. John Lawrence, Mr. Isaacq Bedloo.
Mr. Oloff Stevenson,

* The city was captured by the English in 1664. The first appointment of magistrates by Colonel Nichols, the new governor, was at this date.

SHERIFF.
Mr. Allard Anthony.
1672.
MAYOR.
Capt. Mathias Nicolls.
ALDERMEN.

Mr. John Lawrence,
Thomas Lovelace, Esq.,
Mr. Cornelius Van Ruyven,
Mr. Johannes Van Brugh,
Mr. Isaacq Bedloo.

SHERIFF.
Mr. Allard Anthony.
1673.
MAYOR.
Mr. John Lawrence.
ALDERMEN.

Mr. Cornelius Van Ruyven,
*Mr. Isaacq Bedloo,
Mr. Johannes De Peyster,
Mr. William Darvall,
Mr. Ffrans Rombout.

* Mr. Isaac Bedloo being dead, Mr. Oloff Stevenson was made an Alderman in his room.

SHERIFF.
Mr. Allard Anthony.
1673. (*August 17.*)
Burgomasters.

Johannes Van Brugh,
Johannes De Yeyster,
Egedius Luyck.

Schepens.

Willem Beeckman,
Jeronimus Ebbingh,
Jacob Kip,
Lauwrens Vander Spiegel,
Geleyn Verplanck.

Sheriff.
Anthony De Milt.
1674. (*August 17.*)
Burgomasters.

Johannes Van Brugh,
Willem Beeckman.

Schepens.

Jacob Kip,
Francois Rombouts,
Guliane Verplanck,
Stoffel Hoogland,
Stephen Van Cortland.

Sheriff.
Captain Wm. Knyff.
1674. (*August.*)
Burgomasters.

Johannes Van Brugh,
Willem Beeckman.

Schepens.

Jacob Kip,
Guliane Verplanck,
Francis Romboult,
Stoffel Hoogland,
Stephen Cortlandt.

Schout.
Captain William Knyght.



View of old time shipping along South Street, about 1880.

A TRIAL IN THE STADT HOUSE

THE PEOPLE *vs.* ELIZABETH KAY

1640

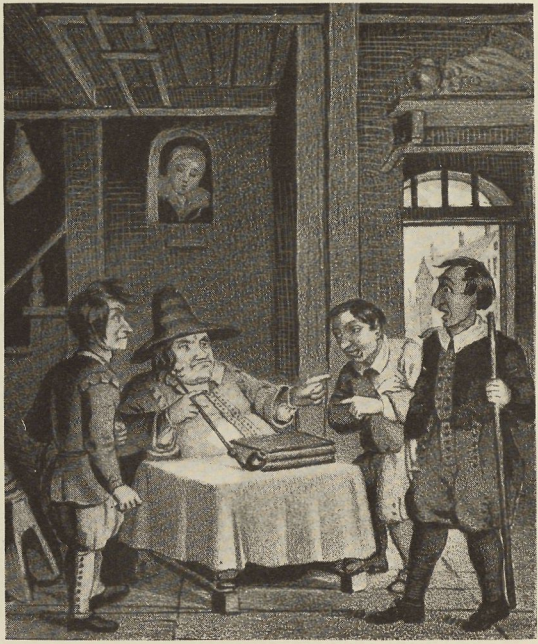
The early Dutch founders mingled liberal portions of piety in the secular workings of their little Colony. The following report of a trial furnishes an authentic document of the quaint association of these elements. It is taken from the early Dutch records and sets forth the experience of a woman convicted of stealing a few kernels of wheat.

The proceedings open with prayer which we copy from the records.

THE PRAYER BEFORE THE COURT.

O God of Gods, and Lord of Heavenly Hosts and Merciful Father, We thank Thee that Thou hast not only created us after Thine own Image, but also, When we were lost, that Thou hast again received us as thine own Children and allies; It hath moreover pleased Thee to appoint us to the Ruling of thy People in this place; O Lord our God, we miserable Men acknowledge that we are unworthy this Honour. We are even too feeble and unfit to discharge this trust, unless Thou, O God, help us to bear it. We pray Thee, O ffountain of all good gifts, make us through Thy Mercy, fit that we may faithfully and righteously execute our imposed office; enlighten to this end the darkness of our Understanding, that We may distinguish Right from Wrong, and Truth from Falsehood and pronounce Justice pure and unadulterated, having fixed our Eyes on Thy Word, which is a sure testimony, giving Wisdom unto the lowly: Let Thy Law be a Light to our Ways and a Lantern to our Paths, that we may never stray from the Path of Righteousness: Let us remember that We occupy the Judgment-seat, not of men but of God, who seeth and heareth all. Be far from us distinction of persons, that we may administer Justice to Poor and Rich,

Friends and Enemies, Inhabitants and Strangers, according to the Rule of Truth, departing in no wise therefrom, to please any person; and as presents blind the Eyes of the Wise, therefore preserve Our Hearts from Covetousness: Grant likewise that We judge no man rashly nor unheard, but listen patiently to parties, give time for defence, and seek council from Thy Mouth and Word in all things. Hear and grant unto us, O gracious God, this and whatever more Thou knowest is necessary for us thro' the merits of Jesus Christ, Thy beloved Son, wherein We thus conclude our Prayer.



Old Dutch law suit. Decided by Wouter Van Twiller *Circa*, 1635.

At a Court of the W. Commissioners, Jacob Kip and Sieur Guilain Verplanck, holden at the City Hall of the City N. Orange, on the 7th April, A. D. 1674.

William Thorne being apprehended and accused of Theft, committed by him etc., being brought this day in Court, the following Interrogatories are proposed to him:

Q. How old are you? What is your name, and where were you born?

A. William Thorn, born in Dorsetshire, in Old England; about 42 years of age.

Q. Does he not acknowledge having made hole in the loft?

A. Denies having made any holes into the loft, but says he was not at home; also that the loft was so rotten and leaky that the peas & grain frequently fell on the People's head where they sate.

Q. If he did not take in sack the grain that fell through the loft?

A. Denies having taken any grain, but says he heard that the woman put the grain in a sack which fell through the loft on the ground.

Q. Did he not know it, or was he not accessory to it?

A. Denies all, even the least knowledge, either directly or indirectly thereof.

Q. Wherefore then did he not give information of the corn when it fell thro'?

A. Says he was not at home when the corn fell thro' the loft, and that he spoke of the corn as soon as he knew of it.

Q. Why did he deny that he had in his house any grain but his own?

A. Says he stated that of his knowledge, he had no other grain than his own in the house.

Q. How much grain had he of his own in the house, and from whom did he receive it?

A. 1 bushel from F. de Bruyn; 1 skepel from S. Van Vleck; 1 skepel from P. Groenendyk; 1 skepel from a soldier; 3 skepels from Hans Kierstede, and that he cannot now recollect from whom he had other corn.

Q. Where had he left the white and grey Peas which were on the loft?

A. Says, had no other than a few peas of his own, but that C. Van Borssum had peas taken every morning for two months successively from the loft for his hogs by his Negro & Servant.

Q. Where did he leave Paulus Richard's shirts?

A. Denies knowing any thing in the least of them, except that Paulus Richard's maid came to him one morning after a very windy night, and asked him if a child's shirt had not been blown on to his place, whereupon he, William Thorne, answered the maid he knew nothing of it.

Q. Is he married; to whom, and where?

A. Is married, and his wife and child are at Boston.

Q. What then has he to do with another woman in the house?

A. Says she is his sister-in-law, and that he took her into the house because she had no other shelter, and was away from her friends.

Interrogatories for Elizabeth Kay, apprehended for theft.

Q. What is her name, age and place of birth?

A. Elizabeth Kay, 37 years old, born in Old England.

Q. Did she not make the hole in the ceiling, or enlarge it?

A. No; but the loft was rotten and not tight.

Q. Did she not secrete in a sack the grain that came through the loft?

A. The grain fell of itself on her bed, when she took it with a pan and put it in a bag in the corner; but admits her fault that she did not immediately make it known, and submits to the punishment which the W. Heeren shall lay on her. Prays forgiveness.

Q. When did William Thorne nail the timber against the loft?

A. Says that she, herself, nailed the board against the loft, & that she stopped the hole with rags, & often warned Corns. Van Borssum when the peas lay thereon.

Q. When did she tell William Thorne of the grain?

A. Not until the Schout took him, Thorne, out of the house.

Q. Has she no husband, and where?

A. Yes, she has a husband at Boston, being a Barber, and says she left there because it was more economical to come; her husband's hand shakes, so that he cannot follow his trade; says also, that William Thorne is innocent, and has no knowledge of the matter, etc.

The testimony being all in the judges retire to consider the evidence and return the following decision:

The H'r Schout ANTH. DE MILL, *Pl't.*
ag'st
WILLIAM THORNE, a prisoner, *Def't.*

The H'r Schout demands in writing.

Def't denies having had any knowledge of the corn.

The W. Court having examined the matter, and seen all that is material, find the Def't not guilty. The H'r. Schout's demand therefore is dismissed, being taken on suspicion, as he had offered Cornel Van Boorsum payment for said corn.

The H'r Schout A. DE MILL, *Pl't.*
ag'st
ELISABETH KAY, *Def't and Prisoner.*

Pl't says, that the prisoner on her own confession, took and stole between the 4th & 5th of April, some Skepels of wheat, which fell from above through the loft into the house below where she dwelt. Concludes therefore that the above-named Elizabeth Kay shall be brought to the Place justice is usually executed, and be there tied to a stake and severely Scourged, and further be for ever banished beyond the City's Jurisdiction with Indemnification of the stolen corn, with the costs incurred and still to be incurred.

The W. Court having heard the H'r Officer's demand and the Prisoner's confession, condemns and adjudges said Elisabeth Kay, as it thereby does, to be for ever banished beyond the city's Jurisdiction; also, that she the prisoner pay the costs incurred in the case and imprisonment of William Thorne, as the prisoner is found to have been the cause thereof.

The leniency of the judgment decreed is best appreciated when it is recalled that banishment "beyond the city's jurisdiction" made capital punishment appear like a Sunday School Picnic, inasmuch as its rustic delights were enhanced by the presence of wild Indians, inquisitive bears and insufficiently nourished wolves. Elizabeth Kay's chance of rejoining the nervous Boston barber, under these circumstances were very remote. It must be urged, however, for the Worshipful Court, that Elizabeth's offense no doubt appeared heinous to them. The misappropriation of "some skepels of wheat" was an enormity to a

people whose ideas of value were measured by the original price of Manhattan real estate. It does not appear in the record that Elizabeth was scourged, in accordance with the Herr Schout's enthusiastic recommendation, and we can only trust that it was her fate to fall, unflayed, into the hands of a Manhattan Indian, who had not yet attained that perfect state of civilization in vogue among his successors in the Island's ownership. As to the "Prayer Before the Court," may we deny any charge of irreverence in expressing the legal opinion that the self-acclaimed alliance of the Court with the All Merciful, as recorded in the Minutes, is entirely irrevelant, incompetent and immaterial?

Advertiſement.

TO be ſold, a good New Houſe, with a Kitchin, and Store-Houſe, and a good Stable, and a Lot of Ground Containing in Front and Rear about 83 Foot in Length, about 125 Foot lying within 50 Yards of *New-York Ferry*, Landing on the high Road on *Long-Iſland* very convenient to keep a Shop.

Whoever Inclines to Purchaſe the ſame may apply to *Daniel Boutecou* now living on the Premiſes, and agree on Reaſonable Terms.

New-York, June 26, 1730.

AN OLD NEW YORK MERCHANT'S DAY BOOK

Have you ever seen a merchant's day book over a hundred years old? There is one before us as we write, its inner pages of sturdy paper, quite intact; its leather binding and a few adjacent pages tattered with over a century's ravages. There is a book plate that we reproduce as a specimen of the printer's craft of Old New York. The chirography of the accounts is the "fine Italian hand" of the quill penman. The records extend from 1814 to 1822 —a most momentous period in the world's history. In 1814 Napoleon had not yet come to Waterloo; the "War of 1812" was still being fought; Fulton's steamboats were making regular trips at five miles an hour up the Hudson River. In the succeeding years recorded by this book, the Erie Canal was in course of construction and the commercial greatness of New York City was in its infant stage. The town's population at that time was about 100,000 and its principal activities confined to within a mile north of the Battery.

On October 17, 1814, according to the ancient tome, there were sold, among other items, to Richard Marvin at 90 days, 1 Box 2½—39 Tafty Ribbons (probably our modern Taffeta). On Dec. 8, "Sold for Cash," 4 dozen woolen hose, $15.50. On Jan. 21, 1815, Hones & Town were paid cash for sundry pieces of "cambrick." The Hones of this firm included the celebrated Philip Hone, one of New York's Mayors and social aristocrats.

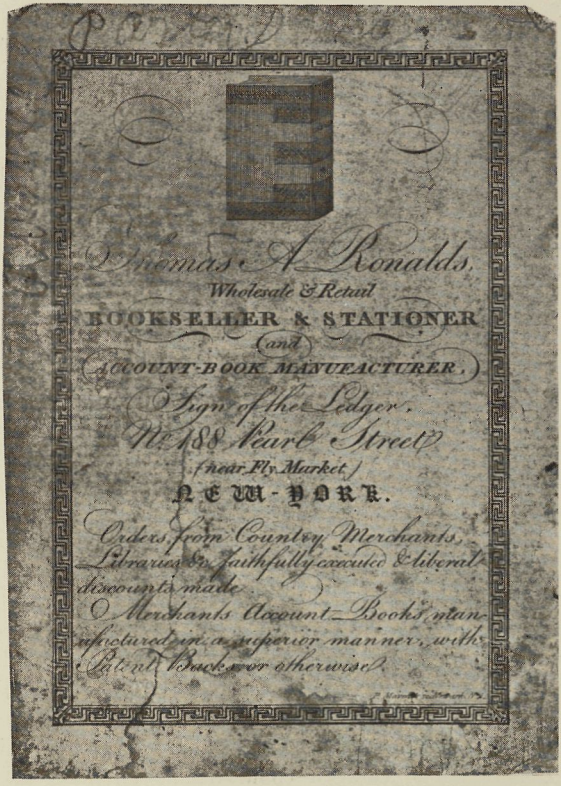
Then there are quaint items of purple shawls, and buff ditto, and we have cash from Mr. Morrison for 66 "Elegant Fancy Shawls," "Eight Pieces Superfine Prints," and

a quantity of Orange Quilts. How the ladies of Murray Street must have thrilled in response to the elegant shawls and superfine prints in the Broadway shops!

On June 26, 1815, there is a credit to Trumbull Cary "By British Army Bills" for $175.00, and on Dec. 15, 1817, John Baker, of the schooner *Mary Ann,* is Dr. to a "Note of hand against O. B. Scoville for $459.57," showing the firm doing a bit of business on South Street. There are numerous references to "bombazette," which was a synonym for "thin woolen cloth, plain or twilled," 50 dozen Bandannas "enlivened Little Old New York." On May 21, 1822, Robt. Jaffray Co. bought for cash, 20 gross of Coat Buttons and 50 gross Vest do. for $27.50. This was the famous house of E. S. Jaffray & Co., who started in the lace business at No. 5 Old Slip in 1820.

There are such curious items recorded as Book Muslin, Steam Loom Shirting, Brittania Handkerchiefs; also Turkey red, purple Madras, and blue Bandanna handkerchiefs, Chintz shawls, Galloon (a sort of lace), Nun's thread, Garniture ribbons, and Coronation mixed cassimere. There is also an item of Bills Payable to Henry and George Barclay of the famous Phoenix Stores, at the corner of Wall and Water Streets. The Barclays were sons of Colonel Thomas Barclay, British Consul, whose daughter Matilda created an uproar in society when she eloped on the night of the Brevoort's famous Masked Ball.

We find Bills Receivable Dr. to Prime, Ward & Sands, the great bankers, acceptance on Nov. 27, 1822, for $4,000. Not far from this is an item of "1⅜ yds. of Blue Cloth" sold to H. Major. Henry Major's place of business was at 211 Pearl Street. He married a daughter of Dr.



The manufacturer's label pasted in front of the old merchant's day book.

William Moore, thus becoming a brother-in-law to Harry de Rham and Dr. Hodge who had married sisters of his wife.

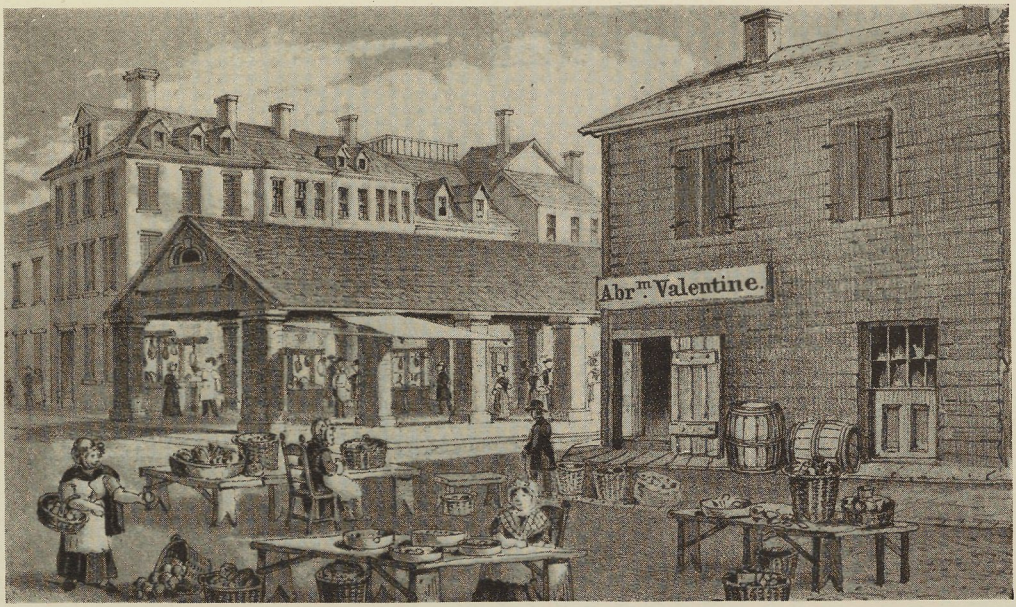
There is a record on Dec. 6, 1822, that we reproduce verbatim "Bills Payable to J. and A. Hamilton:

No. 100, My note to them Aug. 15, 1822, 9 mos., $1,108.90
109, " " " " Sept. 7, " 8 " 1,250.28

$2,359.18

The above notes returned in consequence of my having become surety for them on sundry bonds to the United States, and due in 1823."

On Dec. 16, /22, "Sent to Haggerty, Austin & Co. for sale at auction on my acct. 6 pcs. silk cloth—88 yds." Walter Barrett in his "Old Merchants of New York" says: "I return to John Haggerty, about one of the oldest living merchants of the city. What millions have passed through his hands! I think he went into business on his own account in this city as early as 1799. In 1801 he was established in the dry goods business at 82 William St." In 1806 he went into partnership with David Austin at 169 Pearl Street, where they did business until after the war (1812), where they remained, "I think," says Barrett, "that about 1833 the house of Haggerty, Austin & Co. was the largest auction house in this city, if not in the world. At that time, there was an Auction Law, that made it imperative for all auctioneers to pay a duty on what they sold during the year. That year they paid $52,244.82. The concern could handle anything in a financial way. If an East India house had teas or silks worth $2,000,000, Haggerty, Austin & Co. could advance all that was needed and draw a single check for a million if it was required."



Drawn by J. Everts.

FLY MARKET

On the corner Front Street and Maiden Lane, New York, 1816. The principal market in the city. Vicinity originally known as Smith's "Vly" or Valley.

The house of Austin & Haggerty continued as dry goods jobbers until 1822. After they went into the auction business, a great contest commenced as to which house should pay the highest auction duties to the State. J. and P. Hone were at first the rivals, but in ten years were out-distanced and in 1833 the Hones paid only $4,000 "duties." The house must have sold at retail, for we have an account of "Cash, Sold Mrs. Van Vechten, Wrappers, $1.00." On 24 of Dec./22 we find this significant item: "Store Expenses account To Hamlin & Van Vechten, or rent of store No. 118 Pearl St. to May 1, 1823, $1,000." At the end of December we find recorded, "To Profit & Loss, or gain in sales of merchandise this year, $18,835.32." The amount of merchandise on hand at this date was $9,175.66.

We must not close without alluding to another customer whose name is in this old book. It is Arthur Tappan, founder of the American Tract Society, and one of the early Abolitionists. Mr. Tappan's store in Hanover Square was the object of an attack by rioters in 1833, one of the earliest demonstrations in New York against the Abolition movement.



A popular style of art in the seventies—"The Village Blacksmith," a "chromo" by the celebrated publishers Currier & Ives now much in vogue by collectors.

ARISTOCRATIC DAYS ALONG THE EAST RIVER

A FASHIONABLE REGION WHERE OLD NEW YORK MERCHANTS HAD THEIR COUNTRY HOMES — GRACIE MANSION, JONES'S WOODS, SCHERMERHORN, RIKER, RHINELANDER AND ASTOR HOMES

By Joseph O. Curtis

In 1854 my grandfather purchased for $20,000 from William Niblo, of Garden fame, his house and grounds that stood on the north side of Eighty-sixth Street just west of Hell Gate ferry, and from this date until 1866 my boyhood days were mostly passed there.

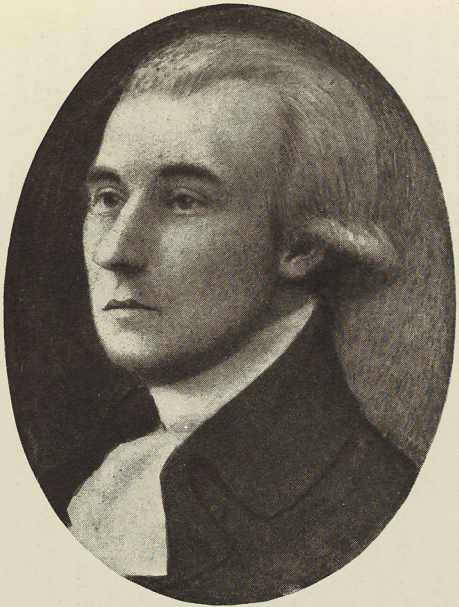
This house, a large square one painted white and three stories in height, with a cupola, stood in the middle of the block bounded by Eighty-third and Eighty-fourth Streets and Avenues A and B, although at the time I write of Avenue B was not opened except from Eighty-fourth to Eighty-sixth Street, and Eighty-third Street ran only to Avenue A. The grounds embraced all of this block except the Avenue A front, which was owned by a Mr. Dowling, who had a house on the northeast corner of Eighty-third Street. In 1867 this property passed into the hands of Thomas Rutter, who lived in a brick house that then stood on the northwest corner of Eighty-third Street and Avenue A. His mother lived in a similar house on the upper corner and these were the only houses on the block front. His brother, William Rutter, lived in a low, rambling frame house on the north side of Eighty-fourth Street, about middle of the block between Avenues A and B. On the northeast corner of Eighty-fourth Street and Avenue A stood a white two story frame

house occupied in the late '50s by Alfred G. Perry and later by a Mr. Letson, who was connected with A. T. Stewart & Co.

East of the present Avenue B, then unopened, and Eighty-third and Eighty-fourth Streets stood a two story house with a cupola, formerly the Schermerhorn place but then occupied by Moses Hobby, who was vice-principal of the grammar school of New York University. South of the present Eighty-third Street and east of Avenue A to the river was the Jones estate, the house standing on a bluff overlooking the river and occupied by the late Peter Gilsey. This property was reached by an old lane running via the line of the present Eighty-third Street east of Avenue A. South of the Jones property was Bellevue Garden, a great picnic resort, and I can yet hear the strains of the "Slumber Polka," which was always the last piece played by the band before the dancing ended.

On the east side of Avenue B between Eighty-fourth and Eighty-sixth Streets stood a two-story stone house facing the river, with one story extensions on the north and south sides. A terraced garden ran to the water's edge. For some years after Carl Schurz Park was opened this house remained, but it has been removed. Here lived Samuel Jaudon, with his wife and five children, two sons, Peyton and Frank, and three daughters, Ada, Mrs. Livingston and Mrs. Van Rensselaer. The stable of this property was on the northwest corner of Avenue B and Eighty-fourth street.

On September 10, 1800, Samuel Blackwell and others petitioned the city relative to establishing a ferry and laying out a road at Hoorn's Hook, the road to begin at the East River at high water mark fifteen feet northerly



Archibald Gracie



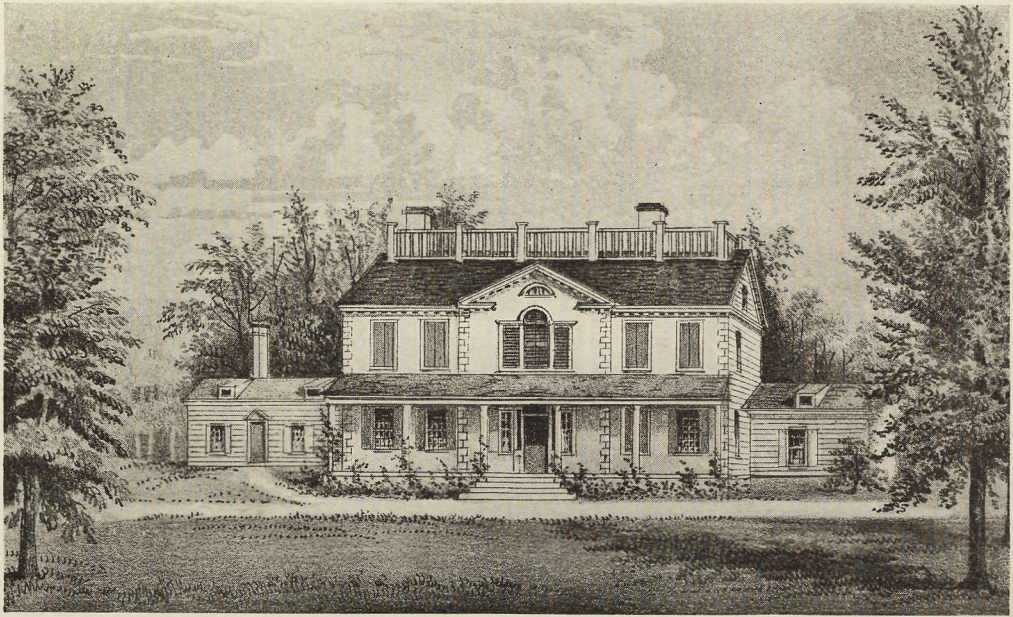
Mrs. Archibald Gracie

(From original miniatures owned by the family.)

from the south line of Archibald Gracie, then west 100 feet, then northeasterly fifty feet, then westerly 1,200 feet, then northwest to a fence, then west 600 feet to the old road. This old road was a lane in 1770 or earlier and started from the Kings High Way, or Boston Post Road, now the present Third Avenue, at about the southeast corner of Eighty-fourth Street and ran northeasterly by east to John Jacob Astor's, at the foot of Eighty-ninth Street, and it was about at Eighty-seventh Street at Avenue A that the road to the ferry joined it. After this connection was made the road through its entire length was known as the Ferry Road. Previously the old road was known as Chauncey's Lane. This road was closed in 1834, at which time Eighty-sixth Street was probably opened to the river.

In May, 1801, the road was ordered to be immediately opened and ferry stairs erected, the ferry to run to Hallet's Point and to be rented for three years to highest bidder. A. Gracie and the heirs of Nicholas Cruger were to be paid $1,800 for the land taken for the road. The ferry now runs to Astoria. It is a shame that the old name has not been retained, it having descended from Colonial times, for in December, 1652, the ground was granted by Gov. Stuyvesant to William Hallet. The old ferryboat, Sunwick, was named after a creek that entered Hallet's Cove.

In 1808 Jacob McKeag, the lessee of the ferry, complained that the road to the ferry was in poor condition and he was ordered to improve it by digging down the crown of the hill, which was about one hundred feet from the northeast corner of the new house. For compensa-



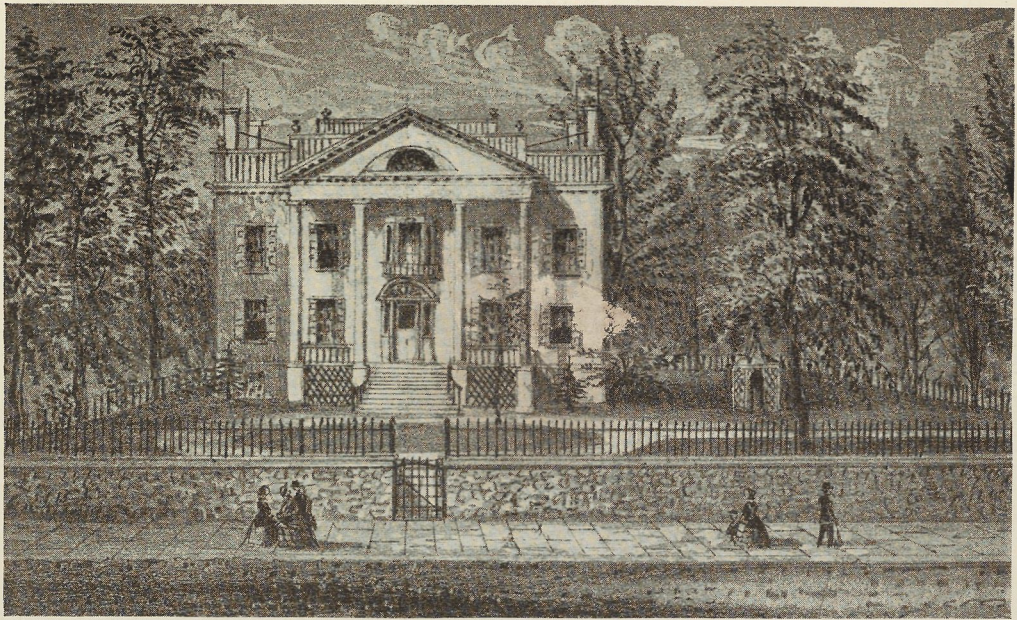
Delafield Mansion, 77th Street, 1861.

tion he had the use of the ferry free of rent for two years from May, 1809; the house attached to the ferry and recently erected to be finished, &c.

The house was of stone, 43x23, two stories and an attic, and faced the water and was directly south of the ferry. In front was a raft of logs. Upon the raft rowboats were pulled up and the place was a resort for striped bass fishermen, the fish being abundant in the waters of Hell Gate. In the early '60s the house was kept by a sporting man whose name has escaped me. I well remember him. He was tall, slender and had a large mustache dyed jet black, and was willing to rent a boat to me when I wanted to row over and call on old Maxey, who had a fort on the extreme north end of Blackwell's Island where the lighthouse now is. In 1852, and for years after, stages ran from 23 Chatham Street to Yorkville, to the ferry, which ran to Fulton Street, Hallet's Cove, every fifteen minutes; fare, three cents.

The stone building on the south, or Eighty-sixth Street side, was a stable. It faced north and was two stories high. It had a door opening into the second floor, above which was a fall with rope and pulley. This property, now the upper end of Carl Schurz Park, was long before the Revolution owned by a Hollander named Clausen or Classen, who gave the name of Hoorn's Hook to its northeastern point.

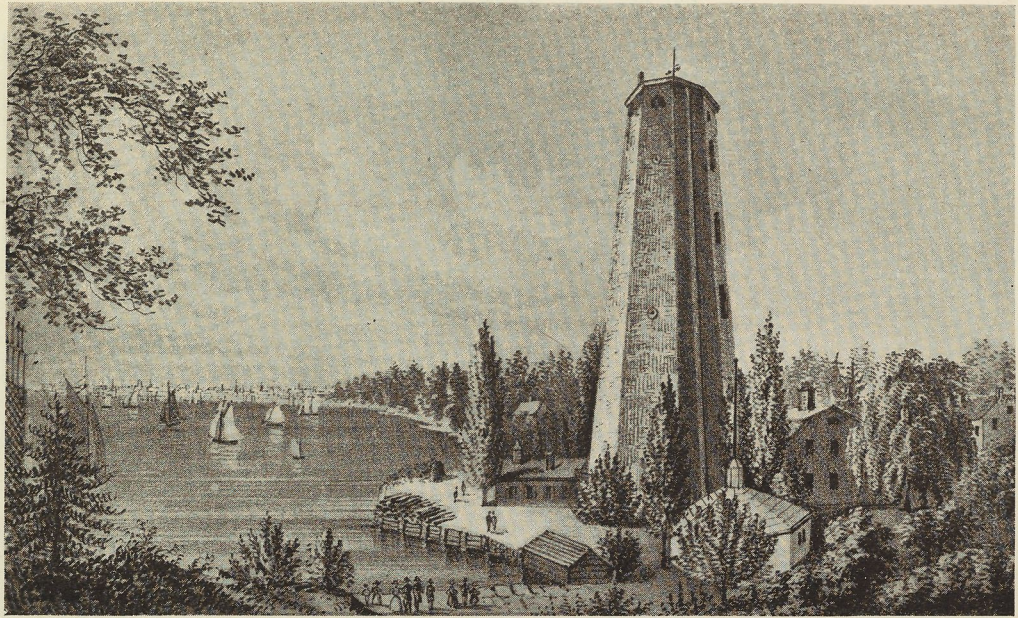
In 1799 the then owner, Gerald Walton, sold it to Archibald Gracie, whose house, built soon after, is still standing. He was a wealthy man, and here he entertained among others John Quincy Adams, Louis Philippe and probably Irving, who wrote "Astoria" at Astor's house that stood facing the cove at the foot of Eighty-ninth Street. West of Gracie's was the residence of Nathaniel



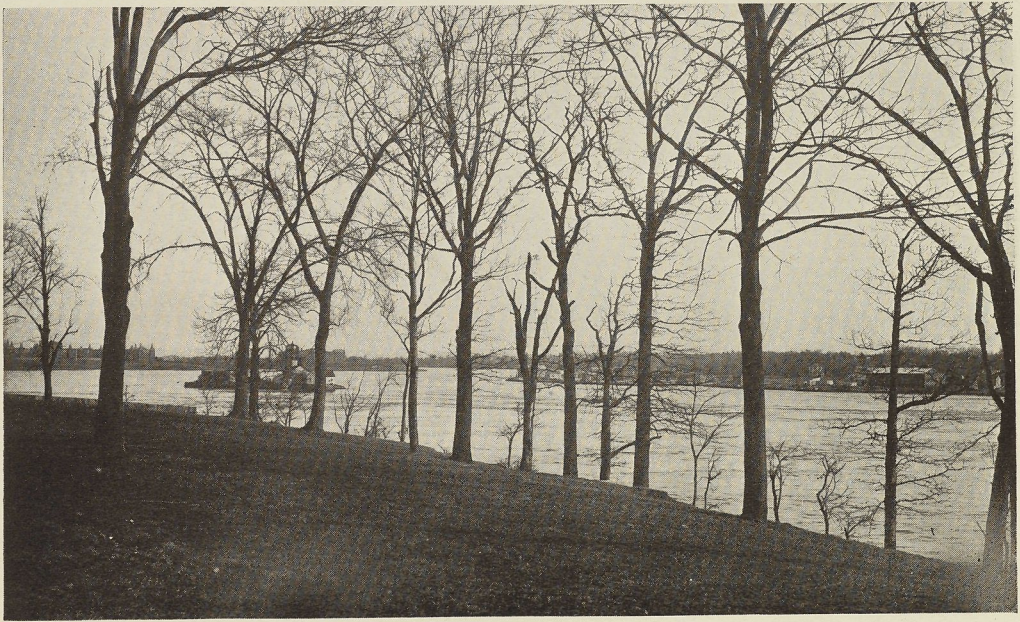
The Old Henry Coster House. Bought by Anson G. Phelps in 1835.
Corner Thirtieth Street and First Avenue, New York.

Prime, built about the same time and still standing in the grounds of St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum. The first mention of the stable is found in a deed of May, 1819, when Gracie sold the grounds, "with country house, stone stable, &c.," to Rufus King, two of whose sons married daughters of Gracie. King disposed of the property in 1823 to Joseph Foulke, who paid $20,500 for the house and grounds of about eleven acres. From him the point was renamed Foulke's Point. It was part of the estate of his son, Jacob Foulke, who died in December, 1853.

Fifty odd years ago there was no more lovely spot than the bank of the East River, say from Jones's Woods north. The shore was dotted with country places with ample grounds of well to do New Yorkers. The sparkling, swift running waters of the river and Hell Gate, the Sound steamers at morning and evening, the Harlem boats, Sylvan Stream and Sylvan Dell, made an ever changing panorama, and best of all, all the people were American by birth and descent. How much English does one hear in Carl Schurz Park today?



Shot Tower, East River at Hallet's Point.



It was views like this that were seen from the balconies of these old East River homes. This is from the Gracie Mansion, now Museum City of New York.

TRIAL OF THE COOPERS OF NEW YORK,

FOR COMBINATION, IN THE YEAR 1680.
YORKE CITTY.

The early New York method of dealing with illegal combinations was a model of concise procedure. There is in the following record a conspicuous absence of attorneys, notices of appeal, injunctions, stays, or any other of the ingenious processes of the modern legal mill. The subjoined record proves the early existence of a "trust-buster" that really busted. The "articles of compact disannulled" the malefactors fined, and the coopers sent back to a competitive market to construct their commodities including the hogsheads to contain the excellent Dutch "schnapps" that the bench and bar of the time found a stimulator of legal wisdom.

ARTICKLES OF AGREEMENT Made By and Beetwixt Wee, the Coopers in this Citty Underwritten, Doo Agree upon ye Rate and Prizes of Caske that Is to Say, for euery Dry hhds. ffiue Shillings, for euery Dry Bbls. Two Shillings and sixpence, for euery Dry halfe Barll one shilling Six Pence, for euery titte Barll ffor Beefe or porke Three Shillings; And Wee, ye Vnder Written, Doo Joyntly and Seavorally Bind ourselfes, that for Euery one that shall sell any cask Beefore mentioned under the Rate or prizes aboue, Sd., that for euery Such Default ffiuety Shillinges he or they shall pay for the vse of the poore, as Wittness our hands, this 17th Day of December, 1679.

Deirch Jansen de Grooet,	Richd. R. E. Elliott, marked,
This is the X mark of	Ewertt E. W. Wessells, marked,
Luyickes Gersen,	William Waldron,
Pijeter brestee,	Jan Vinsent,

Willem hoppen,
Claes burger.

Pieter Stevens,
Andries Brestee,
Clement Sebrak,
Marten Clocke,
Guyles I. P. Prouorce, mark,
John Petterson,
Hendryck hermer,
Jus. Crooke,
John Makerneor,
Pieter Abrahams,
Wouter Brestee,
Cornels Wynhart.

COUNCIL CHAMBER,
N. Y., Jan. 8, 1679.

Present,
The Go: & Councell
& Mr. Mayor.

[From Minutes of Council.]

The coops sumoned, who subscribed a pap. of Combinacon, not to sell Caske for the future, but at a certaine Rate prescribed by them under 50s penalty to the pure.

They appeare & acknowledge their subscription, but pretend no ill intent, & as if tollerated by the Cor't upon their compl'ts Being ordered to withdraw. Are afterwards called in againe.

Richard Ellyot, first, Saith nothing to ye purpose.
Evert Wessells, That it was writt at Peter Stervensen.
Wm. Waldron, that Crooks bro: (a seaman) writte it.
Cer. Wynarte, nothing.
Marten Clock, nothing.

All the rest called in, Mr. Crooke Spoken to, &c. Articles of Compact disannulled. They are adjudged Guilty, all that have signed the Contract, and are To pay each 50s, & either of them in publick Employ to be dismist. The paym't to be to the Church or pious uses.

Richard Ellyot,
Andries Brestee.

The 2 packers made incable of being packers, Cullers, &c., hereafter, besides being dismist now. The Cullers the like.

Hee that writte it—the like fine or his bro: for him.

Richard Ellyot,		John Crooke,	
Evert Wessells,		John Mackernes,	
William Waldron,	not here when called.	Pieter Abrahams,	
John Vincent,		Wouter Brestee,	
Peter Stevens,	not here when called.	Cornelys Wynhart,	
	each £ s. d 2 10 0.		each £ s. d 2 10 0
Andries Brestee,	not here when called.	Dirck Jansen de Groot,	
Clement Seabrook,	ye Like.	Luycas Gersen,	
Martin Clock,		pieter Brestee,	
Gyles Provoost,		William Hoppen,	
John Petersen,		Claes Burger,	
Hendrick Kermer,	not here when called.	Robert Crooke.	

John Crooks bro: that writt it the like.

To be forthw'th Levyed by the Sheriffe, or his Deputy.

Loaned by Albert Leffingwell M.D. Brooklyn N.Y.

KNOW all Men by these Presents,
THAT I Johannis Boxsteder of
Barnetfield in the County of Albany
For and in Consideration of the Sum of Ninety Pounds
Current Money of the Province of
New York to me in Hand paid at and before the Ensealing
and Delivery of these Presents, by Jacob Cuyler
of the City of Albany the Receipt whereof I do hereby
acknowledge, and myself to be therewith fully satisfied, contented, and
paid: HAVE Granted, Bargained, Sold, Released, and by these Presents
do fully, clearly and absolutely grant, bargin, sell and release unto the
said Jacob Cuyler a negro Man named
Har. about Eighteen years old Name Har
To HAVE and to HOLD, the said Negro
unto the said Jacob Cuyler His Eyres
Executors, Administrators, and Assigns, for ever. And I the said
Johs. Boxsteder for my Self, my Heirs, Executors and Administrtors,
do covenant and agree to and with the above-named Jacob Cuyler
His Executors, Administrators and Assigns, to
warrant and defend the Sale of the above-named Negro Har
against all Persons whatsoever. IN WITNESS
whereof I have hereunto set my Hand and Seal, this Twelveth
Day of Octber Annoq. Dom. One Tousand Seven Hundred
~~and Fifty~~ Sixty three.

Sealed and Delivered in
the Presence of
George Ramsh.
J. H. Jeremiah Fuller

Johannis + Boxsteder
Mark.

Negro Slavery in New York State

A bill of sale for a negro. Price - £90. - Date Oct 12th 1763 -

Presented to - The Long Island Historical Society -
by Albert Leffingwell

EARLY MAYORS OF NEW YORK

BRIEF SKETCHES OF THE MEN WHO RULED THE CITY IN ITS CRADLE DAYS.

Among other considerations that the Ter-Centenary of the Founding of the City of New York brings to view that of its Chief Magistrate is most pertinent and interesting. It is a curious anomaly that no holder of this office except De Witt Clinton has ever reached high preferment in the State or National Government. Whether its multifarious exactions are a discouragement to higher aims in the public service, or whatever the impediments to such achievement may have been, is a question for the student of politics. None, however, among its many incumbents, with the exception mentioned, have provided the necessary "timber" for Gubernatorial or Presidential honors.

The earlier Mayors of the city were, with few exceptions, selected from among the merchants and traders of their day. The later ones were largely recruited from the law. It has been the pleasing custom of the city for many years to provide the doorsteps of its Mayor's residence with a pair of lamps, and the homes still standing of its former Chief Magistrates may be distinguished by these external signs. Many of the streets of the city commemorate its former Mayors, such as Willett, Lawrence, Cortlandt, Bayard, Duane, Varick, Livingston, Clinton, Allen, etc.

Many of the noted public improvements of New York have been due to the energy and foresight of some of its Mayors. Conspicuous among these is the establishment of Central Park, due in large measure to the farseeing

sagacity of Ambrose C. Kingsland, 1851-1853. It was his message sent to the Common Council that caused the first steps to be taken in its inception. It was also his veto of the petition to reduce the Park's area, that marks his intelligent leadership in public affairs and credits his administration with this great boon to the city's humbler inhabitants. Among such a long list of public services as has been rendered by our various Mayors it is hard to single out any particular instance, even Central Park, without possibly slighting other performances equally deserving of praise.

The following sketches will serve to visualize to a certain extent some of our most interesting early figures.

From 1665 to 1834.

THOMAS WILLETT,
Mayor in 1665—7.

Captain Willett, the first Mayor of New York, was an Englishman, who emigrated to America with the Pilgrims, and arrived at Plymouth in 1629. He soon after engaged in trade with neighboring settlements, and was one of the pioneers of the carrying trade on the Sound, between this city (then New Amsterdam) and the English settlements. He is found to have acquired landed interests as early as the year 1645, and probably had a temporary residence established here, at that period. In subsequent years when questions of territorial boundary arose between the Dutch and their English neighbors, he was an efficient and active negotiator between the respective parties, as he had acquired a knowledge of the Dutch language from his constant intercourse

with them. On the conquest of this city by Col. Nichols, in 1664, it was the policy of that officer to conciliate the Dutch inhabitants by the appointment of magistrates as nearly as possible unobjectionable to the Dutch, for which purpose Captain Willett was chosen as the head of the magistracy.

After his retirement from office, having become advanced in age, he retired to his farm at Rehoboth, now in the town of Seekonk, Bristol county, Massachusetts, where he died August 4, 1674.

Captain Willett had married, July 6, 1636, Mary, a daughter of John Brown, of Plymouth, by whom he had the following children: Thomas, Hester, Rebecca, James, Andrew, Samuel and Hezekiah, the last of whom was murdered by the Indians during King Philip's war, in 1676. Captain Willett left considerable property in the province of New York, and his son Thomas resided here, and became one of the leading citizens of his time. The great-great grandson of the first Mayor, viz., Col. Marinus Willett, held the same office one hundred and forty years subsequently (1807.)

It is said that Mayor Willett lies buried in an humble graveyard in the town of Seekonk, at a place seldom visited by the footsteps of man; a plain monument marking the spot where his ashes repose.

THOMAS DELAVALL,
Mayor in 1666—71—78.

Captain Delavall became first known as a resident here after the capture by the English in 1664. He was then a Captain in the English service, and probably came

with Col. Nichols as an officer of his force; but it would seem that he had before that time been in America, as we find some transactions of his with the inhabitants, which took place prior to the year 1664. Captain Delavall immediately after the surrender of the place to the English, took a prominent part in the administration of the government, both in military and civil affairs. In the year 1666, he purchased a country seat of about 30 acres at Harlem, and soon after acquired the whole, or a great part, of Great Barn Island, (then called Barent's Island,) at Hell-gate. He afterward purchased about seven acres of land, upon which was a cherry orchard, near the present Franklin square; Cherry street derives its name from this orchard. The price paid for this land, which was sold at public auction, was 160 guilders (about 50 dollars.) Captain Delavall visited England in 1669, where he had a conference with the Duke of York, who sent by him, to the Mayor and Aldermen, a mace of the mayoralty office, and gowns for the Aldermen. In 1672, Captain Delavall purchased the former residence of Nicasius de Sille, an eminent man among the Dutch. This establishment, which consisted of a house, garden and orchard, was situated on the present east side of Broad street, corner of Exchange place. For this place he gave 3,000 guilders in sewant currency, equivalent to about 700 or 800 dollars of the present day. Captain Delavall engaged in mercantile pursuits and acquired considerable property in the province. He owned a mill and extensive landed interests at the Esopus (now Kingston.) He also owned shares in a mill and lands at Yonkers. He died in 1682, leaving one son, John Delavall. One of his daughters married William Dervall, afterward Mayor of this city, and a man of large property, who lived in the first

style of those days. Another daughter married Mr. Codrington, a merchant. Captain Delavall was esteemed as a worthy and prudent man; he exercised a prominent part in the delicate duty of converting, by peaceable means, the prejudice and habits of the Dutch settlers into allegiance, and contented subservience to the rule of a government of foreign language and laws.

In the time of his mayoralty the city contained about 2,000 inhabitants.

CORNELIUS STEENWYCK,
Mayor in 1668-69-70-82-83.

THIS individual, some account of whom we have given in a former number of the Manual, among the Dutch magistrates, and whom we believe to have been the most influential citizen among the commonalty of his day, held several public offices after the accession of the English. Although a Dutchman, such was the confidence in his integrity held by the English, that soon after the capture of the place by the English, (viz., in 1671,) he was appointed by Lord Lovelace, during his temporary absence in Virginia, the Governor *pro tem.* of the province. Mr. Steenwyck spoke English tolerably well, but still with a notable Dutch accent. Those who have observed the present structure of English sentences by the descendants of the ancient Dutch, many of whom still people the counties of Ulster and Albany, and use the Dutch language in their families, and the English in their intercourse with strangers, will recognize the peculiarity of Mr. Steenwyck's speech on the occasion of a meeting of the inhabitants, called by the English Governor, soon after the

taking of the place, (1665,) to learn the state of feeling among the citizens with regard to repairing the fortifications. Many of the people said the place was strong enough; others that they could not work until they had their arms restored to them, and others gave different excuses, while some were willing to contribute. Mr. Steenwyck said: "As the Governor has been pleased to put the Honorable Mayor and Aldermen for to look to the best of the town and the inhabitants of t'same, what they shall think fit and necessary for the best thereof, he being but ordered shall always be found a willing and faithful subject."

Mr. Steenwyck was a general merchant, or storekeeper, on the south-east corner of the present Bridge and Whitehall street. He was a charitable and religious man; one of the principal supporters of the Dutch Church, to which he gave, at his death, the manor of Fordham for the maintenance of the ministers. He was the second in point of wealth in the province of New York, his property having been all acquired in his trade of merchant, and by the most scrupulous dealings.

His wife was Margaretta De Riemer, her mother originally named Greveraat, resided in this city. The latter was a worthy woman, and as Steenwyck himself was in early life without relatives in this country, his own respectable character was no doubt in some measure due to the counsels of his mother-in-law. The widow De Riemer afterward married Domine Samuel Drissius, one of the preachers of the Dutch Church. She survived the Domine, who died in 1689. Afterward she went by the common appellation of Mother Drissius until her death. She had no children by the Domine; but left several by her former husband.

It may be a matter of interest to know something of the domestic establishment of a prominent man in those early times. The property of Cornelius Steenwyck, on the corner of Bridge and Stone streets, consisted of an excellent stone house, occupied in part for his store and in part for his dwelling, it was worth from 4,000 to 5,000 dollars. Attached was a kitchen of two stories, and cellar. In the main house, connected with his kitchen, was the dwelling room, furnished with twelve rush leather chairs, two velvet chairs with fine silver lace, one cupboard of French nutwood, one round table, one square table, one cabinet, thirteen pictures, a large looking glass, a bedstead, containing two beds and the necessary linen, five alabaster images, a piece of tapestry work for cushions, a flowered tabby chimney cloth, a pair of flowered tabby window curtains (curtain calico,) a dressing box, a carpet.

In the "fore room" was a marble table with wooden frame, a table of wood, eleven pictures, seven Russia leather chairs, a carpet used for crumb cloth, three muslin curtains and a clock. The rest of the house was occupied by his merchandize.

Steenwyck died in 1684. His widow afterward married Domine Henricus Selinus, the Dutch preacher. In the time of his mayoralty, the city contained from 2,000 to 3,000 inhabitants.

MATTHIAS NICOLL,
Mayor in 1672.

THIS gentleman was descended of an ancient and honorable family at Islippe, Northamptonshire, England, and was, by profession, a lawyer. His father was a clergyman of the Episcopalian Church. It is said that he came

to this country in the year 1660, but does not appear to have taken an active interest in public affairs until after the capture of the country by the English, when he was appointed Secretary of the Province, and was the first who held that office under the English. He was also appointed to preside with the Justices of the different ridings in the Court of Sessions. In 1672, he was appointed by the Governor to the office of Mayor, which he held for one year. In 1683, he was appointed one of the Judges of the Supreme Court, in which capacity he officiated for the last time in Queens county September 12, 1687. He died at his residence, on Cow Neck, Long Island, December 22, 1687, where he and his wife, Abigail, are buried.

Mr. Nicoll is described as a man of strict integrity and high abilities. He purchased large tracts of land on Long Island. His son, William, commonly called the "Patentee," was born in England in 1657, and was educated to the bar. He became a prominent man in this country, and held several distinguished offices in the province. The descendants of the family are numerous on Long Island.

In the time of the mayoralty of Matthias Nicoll, the city contained about 2,500 inhabitants.

JOHN LAWRENCE,
Mayor in 1673, 1691.

John Lawrence was an Englishman by birth, and one of three brothers who settled in this city, while it yet was under the domination of the Dutch. He was one of the six patentees of the town of Hempstead; and also, with others, received a grant of the present town of Flushing from Governor Kieft. He appears to have engaged in

trade here about the year 1656, at which time he could not speak the Dutch language. He traded, as was customary, with several merchants of that day, along the coasts and rivers, where settlements had been established; but his principal transactions were up the North river, with Albany and Esopus, and with the New England settlements, on the Sound, and upon Long Island. His vessel, a small ship, was called the "Adventure." Mr. Lawrence established his residence in this city, on a street then called Hoogh street, his dwelling and store occupying the same premises, and facing the water on the present line of Pearl street, north side, between Hanover and Wall streets. No houses then occupied the opposite side of the street, which was the water line, and sided with planks, to prevent the washing of the road. The next above him, towards Wall street, was then one of the principal taverns in the city, kept by Annekin, widow of Daniel Litschoe.

Mr. Lawrence was called upon to take part in the government of the city and province soon after the capture by the English, and afterward was one of the principal official characters of his day. His wealth was considerable, principally invested in landed property.

Mr. Lawrence died in the year 1699, then over eighty years of age. By his wife, Susannah, who survived him, he had three sons and three daughters: Joseph, who died before him, leaving a daughter; John, who married Sarah, widow of Thomas Willett, first mayor of New York, and died without issue; Thomas, who died unmarried; Susannah, who married Gabriel Minvielle, once mayor of New York; Martha, who married Thomas Snawsell; and Mary, who married William Whittingham. There are therefore no lineal descendants of Mr. Lawrence, bearing his name.

In the time of his mayoralty, the city contained about 3,000 inhabitants.

WILLIAM DERVALL,
Mayor in 1675.

THIS gentleman was originally a Boston merchant, who had been somewhat interested in the trade with New Amsterdam, and, about the year 1667, removed here and engaged in trade. His brother John accompanied him, and they set up a store, principally of dry goods. William married a daughter of Thomas Delavall, (a wealthy citizen, who had been mayor of this city,) and occupied a house and store much finer than any which had before been in the city, in the vicinity of the present corner of Whitehall and Pearl streets. The stock of goods kept by Mr. Dervall, was superior in fashion and quality to what had been customary among the old fashioned Dutch merchants, and he had a prosperous competition with his brethren in trade. He acquired considerable wealth. He likewise inherited a handsome property from his father-in-law, among which was Great Barn Island, and a considerable estate in Harlem.

In the time of his mayoralty, the city contained about 3,000 inhabitants.

NICHOLAS DE MEYER,
Mayor in 1676.

MR. DE MEYER came to this city from Holland, to seek his fortune, while a youth. In 1655 he married Luda, daughter of Hendrick Van Dyck, who had been one of the chief officers of government, and then resided in

Broadway, on the banks of the Hudson, some distance below Wall street. At De Meyer's wedding, as was customary among the Dutch, great entertainment was had. Mr. De Meyer's residence was on a road along the East river shore. It became known afterward as the Hoogh straat. The spot may be now pointed out on the northerly side of Stone street, nearly opposite Coenties alley. His premises ran through to a street, or road, in the rear, which was afterward commonly called the "Slygh Steegh," now South William street. In his day, he was counted among the leading men, in point of wealth and character. He was a schepen in 1664, alderman, 1669, 1670, 1675, assistant in 1685, and held various other offices of public trust.

Mr. De Meyer's trading operations were extensive, and connected with most of the settlements on the coast, and up the North river. He owned a considerable real estate in this city, near his place of residence; also, a farm at Harlem, and other interests in lands, mills, &c., in this province. He also held property in England and Holland. He died in 1690, leaving six children, viz., William, Henry, Anna, Katrina, Deborah, (married to Thomas Crundall,) Elizabeth married Philip Schuyler, of New York, merchant. His son Henry, married Angenita Dekay, and died in 1692, leaving a young daughter, Lydia.

In the time of the mayoralty of Nicholas De Meyer, this city contained about 3,500 inhabitants.

STEPHANUS VAN CORTLAND,
Mayor in 1677, 1686, 1687.

THIS gentleman was a son of Oloff Stevenson Van Cortland, an ancient and conspicuous citizen of the early Dutch times. Stephanus Van Cortland was the first mayor

of this city who had been born in America, the date of his birth being 7th May, 1643. His first step in public life was at an early age, in the year 1668, when he was appointed ensign of one of the militia companies of the city. In 1671 he married Geertruyd Schuyler, of Albany, and established his residence at the "Waterside," on the present line of Pearl street, near Broad, where he engaged in business as a merchant. His appointment as mayor, in 1677, at the age of thirty-four years, was a high compliment to his intelligence, and social position in the community, coming, as it did, from the English Governor. This favor, however, he returned, by remaining an adherent of the aristocratic party, in the time of the "revolution," or the Leisler affair. When Delanoy, the Leisler candidate, was elected to the mayoralty, in place of Van Cortland, the latter refused to deliver up the city seal. A committee waited on him at his residence, but his wife shut the door in their faces.

After the death of the venerable Oloff Stevenson Van Cortland, the large estate of that citizen placed all his children in comfortable circumstances. The division of the property was made in 1684, and soon after a part of the ancient homested and brewery, in the "Brewer's," or Stone street, was sold to Anthony Lepinar, (or Lispenard,) who had formerly resided in Albany. Among the real estate owned by Mr. Van Cortland, was a field called "Claver Waytie," lying on south side of Maiden lane, and a large farm over the "fresh water" towards Corlears Hook. He likewise purchased, in 1671, a parcel of land through which the present Cortlandt street runs, on the west side of Broadway, (then a mere road.) This property was about two hundred and fifty feet front on the road, and extended down to the North river shore.

Stephanus Van Cortland continued an eminent man in the province until his death, which happened in 1701. His wife was then living, and also eleven children, viz. Johannes, or John, who, in 1695, had married Mary Van Schaick; Margaret, who, in the year 1700, had married Samuel Bayard; Ann, Olive, Mary, Philip, Stephanus, Gertrude, Elizabeth, Katharine, and Cornelia. He left a large estate, among the rest, the land afterward called Van Cortland Manor, near Peekskill. He acquired here two extensive tracts, one known by the Indian name *Meanagh,* consisting of the neck jutting into the river opposite Haverstraw, and just at the entrance of the Highlands; and another, called *Appamapagh,* upon a creek more inland.

In the time of his mayoralty, the city contained from 3,000 to 4,000 inhabitants.

FRANCOIS ROMBOUTS,
Mayor in 1679.

Mr. Rombouts was a Frenchman by birth, but emigrated, at an early age, to this city, where he established himself among the Dutch, and engaged in trade as a merchant, while yet a youth. In the year 1658, he enrolled himself among the burghers, or citizens, though he had been for several years previously a trader here. His trading operations as a merchant were tolerably extensive, though he did not rank among the wealthiest of the inhabitants. He was probably worth, as near as can be estimated, about ten thousand dollars, which was then, however, considered an independent fortune. Mr. Rombouts held several offices of trust among his fellow-citizens. In

1673, 1674, 1676, 1678, 1686, he was an Alderman. Afterward, in 1687, the city having been divided into wards, he was returned as Alderman of the West Ward. He afterward held the office of Justice of the Peace, until his death. His political principles were of a liberal character, and his manners and address grave and dignified.

Mr. Rombouts' dwelling was on Broadway, west side, near Rector street, extending to the North river shore. It embraced a large garden and an orchard.

His wife, Helena, was originally named Teller, but had been a second time a widow at the time of his marriage. Her own family, as well as those of her two former husbands, Bogardus and Van Bael, were of the most respectable class. Mr. Rombouts left one child—a daughter—who, at the time of his death, was a minor, but afterward married Roger Brett, a merchant of this city. The name of Rombouts thus became extinct in this city. Mr. Rombouts died in 1691. His widow survived him, and died in 1707.

In the time of his mayoralty, the city contained about 3,500 inhabitants.

WILLIAM DYRE,

Mayor in 1680.

Mr. Dyre was an Englishman, and was at an early period a resident of one of the New England colonies, where he engaged in trade as a merchant. In the year 1653, at the time of the hostilities between England and Holland, Rhode Island fitted out an expedition against this city, which she placed under the command of Captain John Underhill, a distinguished military leader, and formerly an ally of the Dutch in the Indian war of 1642,



The Post Office in Nassau Street, between Liberty and Cedar Streets, as it appeared in 1853. This building was in use as late as 1875. It was succeeded by the now worn-out pile in City Hall Park, which is doomed for removal.

and Captain William Dyre, the subject of this sketch, the former to command the land forces, and the latter the ships. The commissions issued to these officers cited the existence of a war between the mother countries, and also the tyrannous proceedings of their neighbors of New Netherland, and instructed the officers to bring the Dutch into subjection. This expedition, however, found the city of New Amsterdam so well prepared to receive them, that they stayed their journey thither, and captured the Fort Good Hope, on the Connecticut river, instead. Upon the final accession of English authority in this city, in 1674, Captain Dyre became a settler here, and held the office of Collector of Customs for a considerable period. His residence was on the easterly side of Broadway, a short distance above Wall street. He owned several acres between the latter street and Maiden lane, which he purchased from the inheritors of the old Damen farm. This property he sold to a gentleman of Philadelphia, named Lloyd, who realized a large profit by the rise in value of the property.

Captain Dyre removed from this city to Jamaica, (West Indies,) where he died about the year 1685.

In the time of his mayoralty, the city contained about 3,500 inhabitants.

GABRIEL MINVIELLE,
Mayor in 1684.

Mr. Minvielle was a Frenchman by descent, but lived, in early life, in Amsterdam, Holland. In the year 1669, he established himself as a merchant in this city, and became engaged in trade with the West India Islands, and in

other shipping interests. He married Susannah, a daughter of John Lawrence, a wealthy and conspicuous merchant of this city, who was also at one period Mayor of the city. He lived on Broadway, west side, in a fine mansion for those times, having a garden adjoining his house, fronting on the street. This was near the present Bowling Green, then a parade ground, in front of the fort.

Mr. Minvielle was an active politician, and was considered as a prominent aristocrat, taking part against Leisler's party in the exciting circumstances connected with what was called the "Rebellion." He was made a colonel of the militia, was a member of the Provincial Council, and Alderman of the city.

He died in 1702, leaving no children, and his name became extinct in this city. But, in Virginia, his brother, Pierre, who settled at Roanoke, has left numerous descendants.

In the time of his mayoralty, the city contained about 3,500 inhabitants.

NICHOLAS BAYARD,
Mayor in 1685.

Mr. Bayard was a public man from his youth. At the time the English took the city, in 1664, the City Council was composed of a court, called the "Burgomasters and Schepens," of which Johannes Nevins had been for a number of years secretary. But Mr. Nevins was not well acquainted with the English language, and, besides, held certain prejudices unfavorable to the English. In 1665, Bayard, then a youth, was appointed assistant to Nevins,

with instructions to sit with him in the Court of Mayor and Aldermen, and to keep minutes in Dutch and English. About the 1st July, he was appointed secretary, Nevins having expressed his wish to retire. Bayard was soon afterward appointed to several lucrative offices, and likewise engaged in trade as a brewer and merchant, in which he soon acquired wealth.

Mr. Bayard established his residence on what was then called Hoagh straat, and may now be particularly pointed out on the present north side of Stone street, near Hanover square, his premises extending through to the street in the rear. This property he at first hired, about the year 1670, from Johannes Withart, but he afterward purchased the property for 2,700 guilders—equivalent to about $1,000. Mr. Bayard also purchased the property on the southwest corner of Stone and William street. The latter was then called Burger Joris' path—afterward Burger's path. Burger Joris was an ancient citizen, a blacksmith, in the early Dutch times, and was the original grantee of property on this street. Mr. Bayard also purchased property north of what was then called the fresh water, (since the Kalck, from Kalck hook or the Lime-shell hill, which bordered one side of the pond.) That purchase, of about ten or twelve acres, was near the present commencement of the Bowery, and was parcel of the extensive property enjoyed by his descendants, called Bayard's Farm, extending above Canal street, between the Bowery and Macdougal street, south of Bleecker street.

In the time of Leisler's "Rebellion," Mr. Bayard was one of the most active and conspicuous opponents of that movement, and the affair took the turn of a deadly personal antipathy between the respective leaders. When Leisler was in power, he seized upon Bayard and im-

prisoned him with ignominious treatment; and when, finally, Leisler was overthrown, the councils of Bayard and one or two others led to the punishment of Leisler by death, upon a plea of treason. Bayard became the object of the vengeance of his opponents, but remained for some years in security, under the protection of a government favorable to his cause. But, about ten years afterward, an opportunity of retribution was furnished to his enemies. He had promoted several addresses to the King, the Parliament, and Lord Cornbury, which were subscribed at a tavern kept by Alderman Hutchins, in which the government of Bellemont, who favored the Leislerian party, was abused and slandered; and he further charged that the Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Justice of the province had been bribed by the members of Assembly to favor their party. The government summoned Hutchins to deliver up the papers, which he refused, and was thrown into prison. Bayard and others sent an imprudent address to the Lieutenant-Governor, boldly justifying the legality of the address, and demanding Hutchin's discharge. There happened to have been, in an act relating to the sovereignty of this province, a clause containing these words:—

"Whatsoever person or persons shall, by any manner of ways, or upon any pretence whatsoever, endeavor, by force of arms or otherwise, to disturb the peace, good and quiet of their majesty's government, as it is now established, shall be deemed and esteemed as rebels and traitors unto their majesties, and incur the pains, penalties and forfeitures, as the laws of England have for such offences made and provided."

Under the pretext of this law, which Bayard himself had been personally concerned in enacting, he was committed to jail as a traitor, and, lest the mob should interpose, a company of soldiers, for a week after, guarded the prison.

He was brought to trial in February, 1702, and convicted of high treason. Several reasons were afterward offered in arrest of judgment, but, as the prisoner was in the hands of an enraged party, they were overruled, and he was condemned to death on the 16th of March. Bayard applied for a reprieve till his majesty's pleasure might be known, and obtained it, not without great difficulty, nor till after a seeming confession of guilt was extorted. Eventually, upon the accession of his own party to the government, Mr. Bayard was set at liberty.

Mr. Bayard died in the year 1711, leaving his widow, Judy, alive. His son, Samuel, inherited his extensive property.

In the time of his mayoralty, the city contained about 3,500 inhabitants.

Mrs. Stuyvesant, the wife of the Governor, was a Bayard, and a cousin of the subject of this sketch. The Governor, after the accession of the English, resided on his farm at the Bowery. Petrus Bayard, who married a daughter of Mrs. Rombouts, by a former husband, (Van Bail,) lived on the present line of Pearl, near Broad street. Balthazar Bayard, a brewer, lived on Broadway, west side, near the Bowling Green; he married a daughter of Govert Loochemans, a very wealthy Dutch merchant. Mrs. Blaudina Bayard lived on the north-east corner of Broadway and Exchange place.

PETER DELANOY,
Mayor in 1688-1689.

THIS gentleman, whose Mayoralty occupied the successful period of Leisler's "Rebellion," and who was one of the most conspicuous partisans of that leader, was one of two brothers, who emigrated to this city, from Holland, in the times of the Dutch. The eldest, Abraham, came here, it is supposed, in 1651, bringing with him a considerable stock of goods shipped, on part venture, by Jacob Verplanck, a merchant of the mother country. He set up a store here, and prosecuted business for several years, and likewise kept school. He died in 1702, leaving a property of about $10,000.

Pieter Delanoy, following the path of his brother, is found, in 1656, to have become established in trade here. In 1680, he purchased the property, formerly of Isaac Bedlow, an eminent merchant, then occupied by Captain Dyre, Collector of the Port, situated near the present corner of Whitehall and Pearl streets.

The affair of Leisler's so-called usurpation happened in 1688, and, as it was a revolution based upon a great political principle, but local in its nature, the opposing actors and the scene of action being in this city, then a small town, of three or four thousand inhabitants, it may readily be imagined that the people of New York then saw such exciting days as it falls to the lot of few places of that size to witness. Those were the times when the great battle between Protestantism and Roman Catholicism was going on throughout the Christian world. The great dignitaries of Church and State were in active commotion. At one time, by the dispensation of Providence, a prince of one creed would be called from the scene, and an heir of

an opposite creed would succeed to his place. The great machinery of government would be suddenly reversed, and, amidst the upheavings of the people, the whole policy of Church and State would be changed.

James I, a Catholic, had ascended the English throne, and appointed Catholic officers in many of the important political stations. Among others, Dongan was appointed Governor of New York, but the people here were, by a great majority, opposed to the government. The exceptions were a few conspicuous and wealthy men, who, although equally Protestant in their religious creed, nevertheless held offices, or were connected with government in some way, and were consequently in some degree committed to conservation. It was evident that the people of England were opposed to the government of King James; and the fact being apparent that the next Protestant heir to the throne would receive the support of the people, Mary, who had married William, Prince of Orange, was the person looked to for a movement, and, in 1688, William and Mary, with a large force, landed upon the English coasts.

It was not known here for some time whether the attempt of William and Mary had been successful, but the people took fire at hearing the news of their landing in England, and Dongan, the Governor of this province, suddenly left the country. The command then devolved upon Nicholson, the Lieutenant-Governor, but he did not choose to assume the responsibility of the government, and took a sort of uncommitted position and resided at a hotel in town, instead of in the fort.

The people, however, were now decided, and finding the fort left without a garrison, proceeded to keep guard there themselves, there being then three or four militia

companies in town, which had been organized for many years. They had always been commanded by citizens of wealth and standing, and were at the present time officered by Captain De Peyster, Captain Leisler, and another.

Leisler was the oldest of these, and was one of the most respectable and wealthy merchants of the place. After some time passing in this way, by the companies keeping alternate possession of the fort, it became evident that the affairs of the province would be seriously injured unless some form of government was established; and it was resolved, among the citizens, to request Leisler to conduct the government until the question to the English throne should be settled, and a legitimate government should be re-established in this province. Leisler accepted this trust, and, by so doing, became the mark of those of his neighbors who, having before constituted the Council, or third branch of the government, considered themselves as the legitimate inheritors of the reins of government. This was probably true in point of fact, but the people wished to have William and Mary acknowledged at once, and the Council would not commit themselves, (although the members were favorable to their cause,) until more definite news had been heard. Leisler, however, immediately proclaimed the new king and queen, and conducted the government in their name.

We do not propose to give any account of the subsequent transactions connected with this affair, which resulted so tragically for Leisler and his son-in-law, further than to say that two parties, whose embittered feelings bore the utmost intensity of personal hatred, grew up in this city, and that Pieter Delanoy, a partisan of Leisler, received the popular support for Mayor, by a very great

majority, for the years 1688 and 1689. He was the first Mayor of this city elected by the people.

In the time of his mayoralty, the city contained about 3,500 inhabitants.

ABRAHAM DE PEYSTER,
Mayor in 1691-2-3.

THE father of this gentleman, and the ancestor of the family of that name in this country, was named Johannes De Peyster. He was one of the principal merchants, and a leading citizen in the times of the Dutch. He was originally established in business near the fort, on what was then called the Winckeld straat, but removed in 1669 to the east side of Broad street, between the present Beaver and South William streets. He was for several years Schepen of the city, and was also a prominent officer of the Dutch Church. He held office in the City Councils after the accession of the English, and in 1677 was appointed Deputy Mayor, which office, however, he found himself unable to fill, on account of his inadequate knowledge of the English language, and he therefore resigned. He died a few years subsequent, leaving his widow, Cornelia, surviving, and several children. He had four sons—Abraham, Isaac, Johannes and Cornelius, and an only daughter, who had married John Spratt, a merchant; after the death of Mr. Spratt, she married Captain David Provoost, who was at one period Mayor of this city.

Two sons of Johannes De Peyster filled the office of Mayor of this city, viz.: Abraham, (the subject of this sketch,) and Johannes, a younger brother.

Abraham De Peyster was a merchant. He was conspicuous among the active men of his day as a friend of Leisler. He was a captain of one of the train band companies of the city, Leisler holding the same command in another company, at the time of the revolution in England, which placed the Protestant succession on the throne, and was thus brought into a prominent position in the troubles of that period. He was subsequently Colonel of the New York regiment. He acquired a large estate, and ranked among the wealthy citizens of his day.

Mr. De Peyster was, for a considerable period, Treasurer of the Colony. His ill state of health, however, in the latter years of his life, unfitted him for business, and his extensive business concerns were generally managed by his son Abraham, who received the appointment of Treasurer in place of his father, in 1721.

The domestic establishment of Col. De Peyster was conducted on an extensive scale. His household consisted in 1703, of three grown-up white persons and four children, five male negroes, two female negroes, and two negro children.

In the time of his mayoralty, the city contained about 4,000 inhabitants.

CHARLES LODOWICK,
Mayor in 1694.

Mr. Lodowick was a son of a ship captain, who had traded out of this port under the Dutch administration. He was a merchant in good standing; his trade extending to all the foreign ports then in commercial intercourse

with this city. Being one of the captains of the city militia in the time of the troubles arising out of the revolution in England, he became an active participant in the exciting scenes of those days. The Governor (Dongan) having left the country, it was resolved by the citizens that the militia companies should, in turn, hold possession of the fort. Colonel Bayard, who commanded the regiment, was in the interest of the government, and endeavored to counteract this scheme, thus concerted among the captains. Accordingly, while the company of Lodowick was parading on the green in front of the fort, (now Bowling Green,) the Colonel appeared among them and commanded them to disperse, but his authority was set at naught, and he himself ordered to depart. Captain Lodowick sent his sergeant, with a file of men, to demand the keys from Lieutenant Governor Nicholson, whose quarters were at a tavern; but they found him with his council at the City Hall, to which place Bayard also had returned. Nicholson refused to deliver the keys to the sergeant; upon which Lodowick marched to the City Hall, and the Lieutenant-Governor was compelled to deliver him up the keys. Thus was acquired possession of the fort, and a virtual revolution in the government accomplished. The tragical result of this affair to Leisler, one of the coadjutors of Lodowick, is well known.

After these troubles had reached their end, Lodowick still maintained a popular position in the community. He rose to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, which he held at the time of his appointment to the mayoralty.

He subsequently removed to England, where he died.

In the time of his administration the city contained about 4,000 inhabitants.

WILLIAM MERRITT,
Mayor in 1695-6-7.

William Merritt came to this city in the occupation of a mariner, about the year 1671, then a young man, at which period he purchased a house and lot on the present Broad street, (then the "Heere graft,") west side, between Stone and Marketfield streets. He engaged in trade in this city, and acquired considerable property. At the time of Leisler's government, he was an active politician of the opposite party. He was elected a Common Councilman or Assistant Alderman in 1683. He owned a considerable tract of land near the present Chatham square, then in the Out Ward, part of which he afterward sold to William Janeway. Mr. Merritt was elected Alderman of the Out Ward in 1687. Subsequently removing to the lower part of the city, he was elected Alderman of the Dock Ward in 1691. In 1695, 6 and 7, he held the office of Mayor. His residence in the Dock Ward was in one of the best houses in town, and he was rated among the wealthy men of the day. In the time of his mayoralty, the Leisler commotion having somewhat subsided, the most exciting subject of public interest was the progress of the war with the French and Indians, which then raged in the interior of the province and on the Canada borders. The barbarities practiced in those times between the belligerent parties exceed belief. An account of the process of torture exercised upon an unfortunate prisoner who had fallen into the hands of the enemy, is here given from an authentic source, to illustrate the condition of the mind in that era of our history. "The prisoner being first made fast to a stake, so as to have room to move round, a Frenchman began the horrid tragedy, by broiling the flesh

of the prisoner's legs from his toes to his knees, with the red hot barrel of a gun. His example was followed by an Utawawa, who, being desirous to outdo the French in their refined cruelty, split a furrow from the prisoner's shoulder to his garter, and filling it with gunpowder, set fire to it. This gave him exquisite pain, and raised excessive laughter in his tormenters. When they found his throat so much parched that he was no longer able to gratify their ears with his howling, they gave him water to enable him to continue their pleasure longer. But at last, his strength failing, an Utawawa flayed off his scalp, and then threw burning hot coals on his skull. Then they untied him, and bid him run for his life. He began to run, tumbling like a drunken man. They shut up the way to the east, and made him run to the westward, the country, as they think, of departed miserable souls. He had still force left to throw stones, till they put an end to his misery by knocking him on the head. After this, every one cut a slice from his body, to conclude the tragedy with a feast."

In the time of the mayoralty of Mr. Merritt, the city contained about 4,000 inhabitants.

JOHANNES DE PEYSTER,
Mayor in 1698.

We have given some account of the family of this name under the sketch of the brother of this gentleman—Colonel Abraham De Peyster, Mayor in 1691, &c.—to which we refer the reader. A fine bronze monument depicting this worthy burgher now adorns Bowling Green. The subject of the present sketch married a daughter of Gerrit Bancker, a prominent Indian trader and fur dealer, resi-

dent at Albany. The widow of Gerrit Bancker died in 1693, she having previously moved to this city. Among the peltry and skins on hand at the time of her death were one hundred and three beavers, eighteen otters, eight minks, two wild cats, eighteen water rats, nine gray squirrels, one red squirrel, seven bear skins, one wolf skin. Mr. Bancker had one of the best private libraries then in the country, containing about thirty volumes, consisting of the following works, and others of similar character: one Bible, with silver clasp, two Dutch Bibles, one other small Bible with silver clasp, one New Testament, with silver clasp, two catechisms, one Isaac Ambrosius, one House Wifery, one Horin's Church History, one "Flock of Israel," (French,) one Coelman's Christian's Interest, three volumes "Christ's Way and Works," one De Witts' Catechism, two Duy Kern's Church History, one Cudemans on Holiness, &c.

Mr. Johannes De Peyster was a merchant, residing in the Dock Ward, which he represented as Assistant Alderman in 1694-5. He was appointed Mayor in 1698, and in the course of his life held various other prominent offices. He died about the year 1719.

In the time of his mayoralty, the city contained about 4,000 inhabitants.

DAVID PROVOOST,

Mayor in 1699.

This gentleman was a son of David Provoost, who, at a very early period, came to this city as a clerk in the service of the West India Company. Previous to the year 1639, a grant had been made to David Provoost, Sr.,

of a considerable parcel of land on the present west side of Pearl street, near Fulton street, where he resided for some time, and afterward removed to Long Island. He never amassed any considerable property, but brought up a large family in respectable circumstances, and his descendants were distinguished for intelligence, and became wealthy proprietors. He was himself a man of education, understood the English language, and had a good knowledge of the formalities of legal instruments. He died in 1656, leaving his widow surviving, named Margaret, (born Jellisan or Gillison,) and several children.

David Provoost, the subject of this sketch, commenced trade as a merchant about the year 1666. He married a daughter of Johannes De Peyster, an eminent merchant. The lady had previously been married to John Spratt, also a merchant of this city. Mr. Provoost resided, at one period, on the present line of Pearl street, it is supposed in the original homestead of his father. He subsequently removed to the lower part of the city. He was Alderman of the Dock Ward in 1697, and was appointed Mayor in 1699. His son, David Provoost, jr., was Alderman of the West Ward for several years, and was an eminent merchant. The latter died in 1724.

In the time of the mayoralty of Mr. Provoost, the city contained about 4,000 inhabitants.

ISAAC DE RIEMER,
Mayor in 1700.

Mr. De Riemer, was a merchant, and a member of an old family of this city. His grandmother was born Elizabeth Grevenraat, and married the common ancestor of the De Riemers in this country, by whom she was left

a widow with four children. Her daughter, Margaret, married Cornelius Steenwyck, an eminent merchant; another daughter, Maghtelt, married, first, Nicholas Governeur, and afterward, Jasper Nessepot, a baker. Her son, Peter, was a glazier, long a resident of this city; and her son, Hubert, the father of the gentleman whose name heads this article, followed the profession of a naval surgeon. He married a respectable lady of this city by whom he had two children, Isaac and Elizabeth. The latter married, in 1701, Henry Coerten, a merchant. *Isaac De Riemer* married, in early life, a daughter of William Teller, a prominent and wealthy merchant of this city. Subsequent to his mayoralty, he held several offices of a more subordinate character. He was chosen Collector of the South Ward in 1706. For the subsequent year he was chosen Alderman. In 1708 he was elected constable. He shortly after removed out of town, his residence being upon a hill, south of Canal street, between Broadway and the North river. In 1714 he contested the election for Alderman of the Out Ward with Mr. Blagge, who received the return. Mr. De Remier was admitted to his seat.

In the time of his mayoralty, the city contained about 4,200 inhabitants.

THOMAS NOELL,
Mayor in 1701.

Mr. Noell was a merchant in this city, who had commenced his clerkship while a youth, with a large mercantile house, and afterward established himself in business, acquiring a considerable fortune. The period of his administration was at a time when the utmost feeling existed between the ancient parties of "Leislerian" and

"anti-Leislerian." The former had been in power under the administration of the Earl of Bellamont, who favored their cause; but that nobleman dying in the spring of 1701, Mr. Nanfan, the Lieut. Governor, took his place, and in October appointed Mr. Noell, who favored the anti-Leislerians, mayor, in place of Mr. De Riemer, who was of the opposite part.

At the election for members of the Common Council in October, 1701; the vote was very close. The Common Council was composed of the Mayor, Recorder, six Aldermen and six Assistants. If the vote in the Common Council were equal, the Mayor had a casting vote. Mr. Noell, the Mayor elect was an "anti-Leislerian," while the Recorder, Mr. Abraham Gouverneur was a "Leislerian." The strife to gain a majority of the Common Council was very severe, and the votes in some of the wards very close. There were six wards, and as the Aldermen made the returns of the election, every Alderman returned the candidate of his own party elected. Three of these returns were undisputed, viz:

Dock Ward—Philip French, Alderman, and Robert Lurting, Assistant, anti-Leislerian.

Out Ward—Martin Clock, Alderman, and Abraham Messier, Assistant, "Leislerian."

North Ward—Jacob Boelen, Alderman, and Gerrit Onclebeg, Assistant, "Leislerian."

The Aldermen of the other three wards, who were of the "Leislerian" party, returned themselves as re-elected, viz:—Johannes De Peyster, Alderman, and Abraham Brasier, Assistant, of the East Ward; David Provoost, Alderman, and Peter William Roome, Assistant, West Ward; Nicholas Roosevelt, Alderman, and Hendrich Jallisen, Assistant, South Ward; and it being apparent

from the close and perhaps doubtful nature of the returns, that the new Mayor, who was of the opposite faction, would not swear them in; they departed from the usual course, and procured themselves to be sworn by the old Mayor before his successor was installed.

On the usual day for initiating the mayor and members of the Common Council, 14th October, 1702, Mr. Noell was, as usual, sworn before the Governor and Council in the Fort, and thence proceeded with the customary solemnities to Trinity Church, where an appropriate sermon was preached for the occasion, by the Rev. Mr. Vesey. From thence, attended by the Recorder, and the several Aldermen and Assistants, disputants, as well as others, he proceeded to the City Hall, and after the ringing of three bells published his commission; afterward took the chair, when Isaac De Riemer, the late mayor, presented him with the city charter and seal. Mr. Gouverneur, the Recorder then placed himself on the bench, at the side of the Mayor, as did also Messrs. De Peyster, Provoost, Roosevelt, Boelen and Clock, and their assistants, who had all been sworn by the old mayor. Mayor Noell then ordered the clerk, Mr. Sharpas, to proceed in swearing the members elect, and he called those who had the returns. They all replied, however, that they had been already sworn, except French and Lurting of the South Ward, to whom alone the oath was administered by Mr. Noell. Upon that there were writs of mandamus handed to the Mayor, issued out of the Supreme Court, commanding him to swear Brandt Schuyler, Alderman, and Johannes Jansen, Assistant, of the South Ward; John Hutchins, Alderman, and Robert White, Assistant, of the West Ward, and William Morris, Alderman, and Jeremiah Tuthill, Assistant, of the East Ward. Upon the reading

of one of these in the court room, there being many citizens present, great disputes arose; some affirming that the members were not legally sworn by the old mayor and that they had illegally returned themselves; others maintaining the contrary. Great heats arose, and the Mayor thought proper to leave the chair and dissolve the assembly to avert a collision, which seemed to be impending, upon which the multitude dispersed.

As all the Leislerian party had refused to be sworn by Mr. Noell, he refused to sit with them as a Common Council; and as there could not legally be a scrutiny of the disputed elections, except by order of the Common Council, it was apparent that the city would be without a government, unless some other measures were taken. Mr. Noell took it upon himself to order a scrutiny of the elections in the several wards, and appointed four persons in each ward, two of each party, to conduct the investigation. The "Leislerians," however, refused to serve, and their party refused to recognize or take any part whatever in a scrutiny thus ordered, maintaining that it was wholly irregular, the Common Council alone being the judges of the qualifications of its members. But the persons of the "Anti-Leislerian" party, who had been appointed for the scrutiny of the votes, proceeded to their labor, and reported the state of the several polls to have been as follows:

South Ward.

Legal voters for Schuyler and Jansen	53
Illegal " "	6
Actual legal vote for Schuyler and Jansen	59
Legal voters for Roosevelt and Jellisen	40
Illegal voters " "	7
	47

West Ward.

Legal voters for Hutchins and White	71
Illegal " "	7
	78
Legal voters for Provoost and Rome	38
Illegal " "	2
	40

East Ward.

Legal voters for Morris and Tuthill	89
Illegal " "	11
	100
Legal voters for De Peyster and Brasier	72
Illegal " "	24
	96

Mr. Noell proceeded on the 11th November to swear in Messrs. Schuyler, Hutchins and Morris, and their Assistants. He left his house attended by those gentlemen and Alderman French. When they came to the City Hall, Messrs. De Peyster, Provoost, Roosevelt and Clock joined him, and went with him into the Court room, and placed themselves on the bench of magistracy with him. Mr. Noell insisted that they had no right to sit there, but stated that he should not offer violence to remove them. He then proceeded to swear in the other members; upon which those on the bench protested loudly against such proceeding; nevertheless the clerk administered the oaths amid the uproar, and the newly sworn members took their seats on the bench, and the whole twenty were sitting there together all determined to take

part in the transaction of business, if anything were done. The Mayor then adjourned the Board for a fortnight.

On the 23d December, the Common Council was finally organized in consequence of the judgment of the Supreme Court, which gave seats to Schuyler and Hutchins and their Assistants of the anti-Leislerian party, and to De Peyster and his Assistant of the Leislerian party; so that the Board stood equally divided between the two parties.

Mr. Noell died in the autumn of the following year, 1702, of an epidemic prevailing here, brought hither in a vessel from the West Indies. It was commonly known in after years as the "great sickness." He left a considerable property, but no children. He owned a very extensive farm at Bergen, New Jersey, stocked with twelve negroes, thirty-four neat beasts, fourteen horses, and other stock in proportion.

In the time of his mayoralty, the city contained about 4,300 inhabitants.

PHILIP FRENCH,
Mayor in 1702.

THIS gentleman was originally from Kelshall, Suffolk county, England, where his family held considerable landed property. He engaged in business as a merchant, and established himself in this city, between which and England he principally carried on trade. His brother, Captain John French, for a considerable period commanded a merchant ship, and afterward settled his family in this city, his residence being in the lower part of Broadway, near the Bowling Green.

Philip French married in this city, Anneken, daughter of Frederick Philipse, the richest man in this country. Mr. Philipse was a poor man in the outset of his career, but having married the widow of a Dutch trader, he managed the property, left by his predecessor, in such a prudent manner as to leave an estate of something over a hundred thousand dollars at the time of his death, which occurred in 1702. The eldest son of Mr. Philipse, named Philip, resided for a time at Barbadoes. He died, leaving a son, Frederick Philipse, Jr. The other children of Frederick Philipse were Adolphus and Eva, the latter married Jacobus Van Cortland.

Philip French, resided near the corner of Broad street and Exchange place; his household consisting of himself, wife and children, and seven slaves. He was distinguished as a violent opponent of the Leislerian party, and was, in 1702, outlawed by government for promoting an incendiary address to Parliament. On the same occasion, one of his associates, Nicholas Bayard, was tried for treason, convicted and sentenced for execution, but the sentence was not carried into effect. Mr. French, upon the arrest of Bayard, absconded, and did not return until the arrival of a governor more favorable to his party. This event took place in the course of a few months; and the political scale having thus become reversed, Mr. French was carried into the mayoralty, which he held for part of one year. Having occasion to visit England on business of importance, he gave up the city charter and seals to the Recorder (Mr. Broughton,) in July, 1703.

He died in the year 1707, leaving three children, all daughters, viz: Elizabeth, Ann and Margaret. His name therefore is not known among his descendants.

In the time of his mayoralty, the city contained about 4,400 inhabitants.

WILLIAM PEARTREE,
Mayor in 1703-4-5-6.

Mr. Peartree, like several others of the principal men of those times, came to this city in the merchant service, and finding an opening here for profitable trade established himself as a merchant. He resided in Beaver street, north side, between New street and Broadway, where he had a large garden. He came hither from Jamaica, where he had been trading, and where he held a considerable property. His shipping business was principally between this port and the West India Islands. It was in the time of Mr. Peartree's mayoralty that fortifications were first erected at the Narrows, the principal incentive being the entrance of a French privateer within the harbor, which put the whole city in consternation.

In 1705, Col. Peartree, then Mayor, was intrusted with the command of an expedition, consisting of a brigantine and two sloops, fitted out by several of the principal shipping merchants of the city, to cruise after a certain French privateer which had been depredating upon merchant vessels bound for this port. Col. Peartree died in 1714, leaving no male descendants. His daughter Francis married William Smith, an eminent merchant.

He resided, at the time of his mayoralty, in Broadway; his family establishment being conducted in hospitable style. Himself, wife and child constituted the white portion of the establishment. Two male negroes, two female negroes and two negro children making up the household.

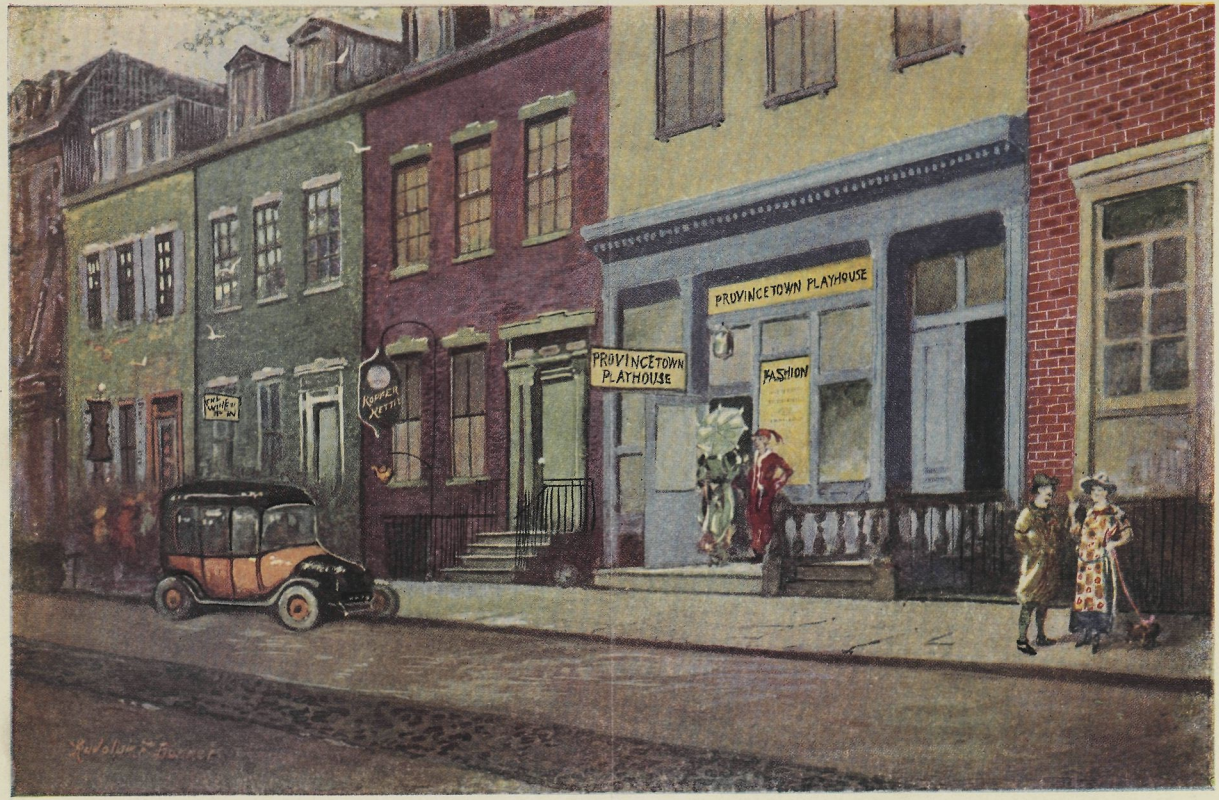
In the time of his mayoralty, the city contained about 4,500 inhabitants.

EBENEZER WILSON,
Mayor in 1707-8-9.

THIS gentleman was a son of Mr. Samuel Wilson, who came to this city soon after the English came into possession of the country. He engaged in trade here as a merchant, and owned considerable property near the present foot of Wall street, then occupied by slaughter houses. He built a fine residence facing the city wall, and situated on the present south side of Wall street, near Pearl street. He was a man of some note in the city politics of that day, and was for several years a member of the Common Council. He died in 1689, leaving two sons, Joseph and Ebenezer, the former resided out of the city, and was a miller.

Ebenezer Wilson continued his father's business, and soon took part in public affairs in this city. He was Assistant of the East Ward for several years, and held other various offices of trust. During part of the time of Mr. Wilson's mayoralty, Lord Cornbury was the Governor of the Province, a man universally despised for his trifling, mean and extravagant behavior. It was not uncommon for him to dress himself in a woman's habit and then to patrol the fort in which he resided. He was removed from the government in 1708, and being indebted to many tradesmen in the town in small sums which he would not pay, he was taken by the Sheriff, and kept here until the death of his father, Earl Clarendon, when succeeding to that title he returned to England. Mr. Wilson was Sheriff of this city during several years, and during his life was an active and prominent citizen and politician.

In the time of his mayoralty, the city contained about 5,000 inhabitants.



HOME OF THE PROVINCETOWN PLAYERS (IN AN EX-LIVERY STABLE IN MACDOUGAL STREET, GREENWICH VILLAGE), WHO REVIVED "FASHION," A PLAY BY ANNA CORA MOWATT, ORIGINALLY PRODUCED IN THE OLD PARK THEATRE IN 1845 AND HAILED THEN AS THE "GREAT AMERICAN DRAMA." IT PROVED A TREMENDOUS SUCCESS.

JACOBUS VAN CORTLAND,
Mayor in 1710, 1719.

THIS gentleman was the second son of Oloff Stevenson Van Cortland, and a brother of Stephanus Van Cortland, Mayor in 1677, 1686 and 1687. He was born on the 7th July, 1668, and married, in 1691, Eva Philipse, a daughter of Frederick Philipse, the wealthiest citizen of his day. By deeds from his father-in-law and others, he became proprietor of the "Lower Yonkers" plantation, a large estate near the present village of Yonkers, Westchester county. Mr. Van Cortland was a merchant in the city of New York, residing, however, at certain periods, on his estate in the country. In 1691, he represented the city in the Colonial Assembly. He died in the year 1739, and by his will bequeathed to his son Frederick his estate in Westchester.

The children of Mr. Van Cortland were Frederick, who married Francis, daughter of the Huguenot, Augustus Jay; Margaret married Abraham De Peyster; Ann married John Chambers; and Mary married Peter Jay.

In the time of the mayoralty of Mr. Van Cortland, the city contained about 5,500 inhabitants.

CALEB HEATHCOTT,
Mayor in 1711-12-13.

THE first of the family of Heathcotts in this city, was George Heathcott, a merchant and ship master, who claimed his residence in Ratcliff, parish of Stepney, county of Middlesex, England. He was interested in trade in Jamaica, and came here soon after the final accession of England to the government—about 1674 or 1675. He car-

ried on trade here on a large scale, was immediately classed among the principal merchants, and purchased a place for his residence on the present line of Pearl street, north side, the present Pine street running through a part of the property. His nephew, or cousin, Caleb Heathcott, came here in 1692, and became concerned in business with him. Mr. George Heathcott, after a long residence here, removed to Bucks county, Pennsylvania, where he died in the year 1710, leaving the bulk of his property to his relative in this city.

Caleb Heathcott, it is stated, was a son of a man of fortune in England, the Mayor of Chester. He had formed a matrimonial engagement with a lady, to whom he introduced his eldest brother, named Gilbert. The latter conceived an attachment for the lady and made overtures of marriage on his own behalf, which were favorably received, and the younger brother was discarded. The latter then exiled himself and became a resident of this city in the family of George Heathcott. He afterward married Martha, daughter of Mr. Smith, of Long Island, a man of considerable note, who had been Governor of Tangier, and hence was known as "Tangier Smith," to distinguish him from others of the same Christian patronymic as himself.

Mr. Heathcott was in the same year of his arrival appointed a member of the Governor's Council, and afterward took a prominent part in the affairs of the Colony. His brother, meanwhile, who had supplanted him in the affections of the English lady, became a conspicuous man of wealth in the mother country, and was the first Governor of the Bank of England.

Caleb Heathcott, on retiring from active business, removed to a country seat at Mamaroneck, Westchester

county, where he built an elegant mansion, known as Heathcott Hall. He owned there a large tract purchased of Ann Richbell, running 18 miles in length. In addition to his own wealth, acquired in trade and by inheritance, he received a legacy from one of his brothers (William) in England—about ten thousand pounds. Caleb Heathcott died in the year 1721, leaving two sons, Gilbert and William, and four daughters, Ann, Mary, Martha and Elizabeth, who came into possession of his large estate.

In the time of his mayoralty, the city contained about 5,500 inhabitants.

JOHN JOHNSTON,
Mayor in 1714-15-16-17-18.

Mr. Johnston was a merchant engaged in the foreign trade. In 1718, while Mayor, a vessel belonging to him, bound with cargo from the island of Curacao to New York, was taken on the high seas by a Spanish vessel and carried into St. Juan de Porto Rico. He was a member of the Government Council in 1718.

In the time of his mayoralty, the city contained about 6,500 inhabitants.

ROBERT WALTERS,
Mayor in 1720-1-2-3-4.

This gentleman commenced business in this city when a young man, and married, it is said, a daughter of Jacob Leisler. The property of Mr. Leisler was confiscated after his execution for treason, but was subsequently restored by act of Parliament. This property was extensive, and placed the various members of the family in easy circum-

stances. Captain Walters was an active man in the city, during many years filling the highest offices subordinate to the Executive of the province. He was a member of Governor Burnet's Council in 1720 and subsequent years, and of Governor Montgomery's Council in 1728, &c.

In the time of his mayoralty, the city contained about 7,000 inhabitants.

JOHANNES JANSEN,

Mayor in 1725.

The name of Jansen was the most numerous in the ancient city of New Amsterdam, insomuch that it was customary to distinguish the different heads of families by *soubriquets,* or aliases, by which in after times they became commonly known, and which were adopted as the patronymic of the family in succeeding generations. The family of this gentleman, however, retained their ancestral name.

Mr. Jansen was a merchant residing in the South Ward of the city, which he represented as Alderman in the years 1704-5-6-13-14-15-16-17 and 18.

In the time of his mayoralty, the city contained about 7,500 inhabitants.

ROBERT LURTING,

Mayor in 1726-7-8-9-30-1-2-3-4.

Mr. Lurting was the first of his name in this city; he came here while a young man, towards the close of the 17th century. He married Dorcas, the widow of Richard Jones, a merchant of this city, by which marriage he acquired a considerable property. He engaged at first in

slooping on the adjacent rivers, and afterward in an extensive foreign trade. Mr. Lurting was an active and prominent man in the community. In 1709, being a Captain in one of the city militia companies, he was appointed one of the Commissioners for managing the Commissary Department of the expedition against the French in Canada, then in course of preparation. In 1698, he was Assistant of the South Ward. In 1701 and 2, he was Assistant of the Dock Ward. In 1704 and 5, he was Alderman of the Dock Ward. In 1709, he was Alderman of the East Ward. He filled the station of Vendue-master for many years. Mr. Lurting held the office of Mayor from the time of his appointment, in 1726, until his death, which occurred after a sickness of two or three months, on the 3d July, 1735.

In the time of his mayoralty, the city contained about 8,000 inhabitants.

PAUL RICHARD,
Mayor in 1735-6-7-8.

The ancestor of this gentleman, Paulus Richard, came to this country shortly previous to the first English occupation, in 1664. He was of French birth, his father at that time residing in France, but having some commercial relations with Holland, which probably led to the settling of his son, then a youth, in this province. He engaged in mercantile trade on the present north side of Pearl street, between Whitehall and Broad streets, his store then fronting to the water. He was successful in business, and within two or three years purchased the property in question. He lived to an advanced age, having held various offices of trust in the community, and died the possessor

of considerable wealth. His son, Stephen, became a prominent merchant; he married a daughter of Johannes Van Brugh, one of the wealthiest citizens of the old Dutch times. From him was descended the subject of this sketch, who was also a merchant of high standing. Mr. Richard was first appointed Mayor to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. Robert Lurting, receiving his appointment on the 4th July, 1735, and held during the three following years.

In the time of his mayoralty, the city contained about 10,000 inhabitants.

JOHN CRUGER,
Mayor in 1739-40-1-2-3.

Mr. Cruger commenced his business operations in this city at an early age. In 1698, then a mere youth, he was employed by the owners of a ship called the "Prophet Daniel," Captain Appel, to go as supercargo or trader to procure, on the African coast, a cargo of slaves; as the adventures of the expedition are interesting and instructive, we shall transcribe Mr. Cruger's report of his misfortunes, as rendered to his employers on his return:

"New York, Friday, 15th July, 1698, we weighed anchor bound for the island of Don Mascowrena; 3d October, found ourselves under the island of St. Thomas, went in to water and clean the ship; 4th October, Captain Appel came on board and told me he would not go on board again before some of the people were out of the ship, and that I must find some way to pay their wages, so that I was forced to sell some rigging for said use, before Captain Appel would come on board; he left one man at said place called Whiter, a very troublesome fellow; 7th October,

sailed from St. Thomas; 20th February, 1699, Captain and Master judged themselves to leeward of the island Don Mascowrena; Sunday, 13th July, we arrived at Mattatana, (whither we had been compelled to turn our course,) and I went on shore to trade for negroes, but the harbor proving bad we were forced to remove from that place—I having purchased 50 slaves at St. Mattatana; 24th August, arrived at Fort Dolphin; 27th do., I acquainted Mr. Abraham Samuel, the king of that place, of my arrival, and came with him to a trade; 12th September, I went with Mr. Samuel twenty-five miles up in the country, and on the 14th in the morning, I got the miserable news that our ship was taken by a vessel that came into the harbour the night before. Whereupon I made all the haste down I could, when we got some of the subjects of Mr. Samuel to assist us, and we fired upon said pirate for two days, but could do no good. Then I hired two men to swim off in the night to cut their cables, but Mr. Samuel charged them not to meddle with them, (as I was informed, said Samuel having got a letter from on board the said pirates in which I suppose they made great promises, so that he forbid us upon our lives not to meddle with any of said pirates). When said ship came in at an anchor they desired our boat to give them a cast on shore, they having lost their boats, and pretended to be a merchant ship and had about 50 negroes on board. At night, said Captain of said ship desired that our boat might give him a cast on board of his ship, which was done, and coming on board he desired the men to drink with him, and when said men were going on board of our ship again they stopped them by violence, and at about 9 at night, they manned the boat and took our ship, and presently carried away all the money that was on board, rigging, and other

things that they had occasion for, and then gave the ship and negroes, and other things that were on board to said Mr. Samuel. The Captain's name of the pirate was Evan Jones; Robert Moore, master; John Dodde, quarter master; John Spratt, boatswain; Thomas Cullins, Robin Hunt, from Westchester, New York, and others. Mr. Abraham Samuel took likewise away from me 22 casks of powder and 49 small arms, likewise all the sails belonging to the Prophet which were on shore, and then sold the ship again to Isaac Ruff, Thomas Welles, Edmd. Conklin and Edward Woodman, as it was reported, for 1,400 pieces of eight. The purchasers designed to go from Fort Dolphin to the island of Don Mascowrena, and thence to Mattatana upon Madagascar, and so for America.

"Captain Henry Appel, Jacobus Meener and Isaac Sommers went along with them; some days after there arrived at Fort Dolphin a small pinke, called the Vine, Thomas Warrent, master, from London, which took in slaves from said place, and bound for Barbadoes, in which I took my passage, and was forced to pay for the same 66 pieces of eight and two slaves.

"Saturday, 18th November, 1699, I departed from Fort Dolphin with four of the people more that belonged to the ship "Prophet Daniel," in the aforesaid pinke Vine, for Barbadoes, leaving on shore, of the ship's company, only a mulatto boy, called Gabriel; 22d December, 1699, arrived at the Cape of Good Hope, where the vessel took in water and provisions and departed 16th January, 1700; February 2d, arrived at St. Helena and departed 8th do.; 17th February, arrived at the island of Ascension, got turtle and fish and departed 18th do.; 24th March, arrived at Barbadoes; 17th April, 1700, departed from Barbadoes in the pinke Blossom, Robert Darkins, commander, bound

for New York; 11th May, 1700, I arrived at New York, and because I may not be censured an ill man, and that it may be thought that I have saved any thing that belongs to the owners of said ship, I do declare that I have not, directly nor indirectly, saved any thing that belongs to them, nor wronged them of the value of a farthing, but contrary, I have done all possible to serve their interest that I could.

JOHN CRUGER."

Mr. Cruger established himself in business in this city and soon became a prosperous merchant. He was elected Alderman of the Dock Ward in 1712, for twenty-two successive years, viz., until 1733. He was appointed Mayor in 1739, and was annually re-appointed until 1744, soon after which period he died. His son, of the same name, was a few years afterward Mayor of this city. He left several sons, all men of talent, who occupied high positions in the community, and were the heirs of a large property, the result of the industry and enterprise of the subject of this sketch. The residence of Mr. Cruger was in Broad street, and was one of the finest mansions in the city. His descendants are numerous among us at the present day.

At the time of his mayoralty, the city contained about 11,000 inhabitants.

STEPHEN BAYARD,
Mayor in 1744-5-6.

Mr. Bayard was a descendant of the family of that name, some account of which has been given in another place. He was a man of large property and active business habits.

In the time of his mayoralty, the city contained about 12,000 inhabitants.

EDWARD HOLLAND,

Mayor in 1747-8-9-50-1-2-3-4-5-6.

DIED before the expiration of his term, 10th November, 1756.

In the time of his mayoralty, the city contained about 13,000 inhabitants.

JOHN CRUGER, Jr.,

Mayor in 1756-7-8-9-60-1-2-3-4-5.

THIS gentleman, a son of the former Mayor of the same name, was a merchant, engaged extensively in shipping. "Cruger's wharf," the place of business of Mr. Cruger, was on the present south side of Old Slip. The family became among the wealthiest in the city. Mr. Cruger was elected Alderman of the Dock Ward in 1754 and 5. The following year, on the death of Mayor Holland, (November, 1756,) he was appointed Mayor, which office he held about ten years.

In the time of his mayoralty, the city contained about 15,000 inhabitants.

WHITEHEAD HICKS,

Mayor in 1766-7-8-9-70-1-2-3-4-5-6.

THE family of Hicks had emigrated to New York in 1741, with other English families of the people called Quakers, who had previously sought a refuge in Holland from religious persecution. These immigrants fixed themselves on Long Island, in Queens county. Three brothers,

of the name of Hicks, were among these English immigrants—Thomas, John and Robert. From Judge Thomas Hicks, the eldest brother, was descended the subject of this notice—Whitehead Hicks. He was born on the 24th of August, 1728, was designed for the profession of the law, and placed in the office of William Smith, Esq., in the city of New York. In 1750, he received his license as an attorney. He married the only daughter of John Brevoort, of New York. In October, 1766, he received his commission as Mayor of New York, which office he held for several subsequent years. On the breaking out of the Revolutionary War, the position of Mr. Hicks brought him into prominent action in the events occurring in the vicinity of this city.

Mr. Hicks, it is believed, was in favor of independence; but, being surrounded with difficulties, owing to the difference between his political sentiment and his relation to the government, which was still in the hands of the English, he resigned in the early part of the year 1776, and was appointed Judge of the Supreme Court of this province. The struggle, however, which had commenced soon after, occasioned his retirement to his farm at Bayside, where he died, before the termination of the war, on the 4th of October, 1780.

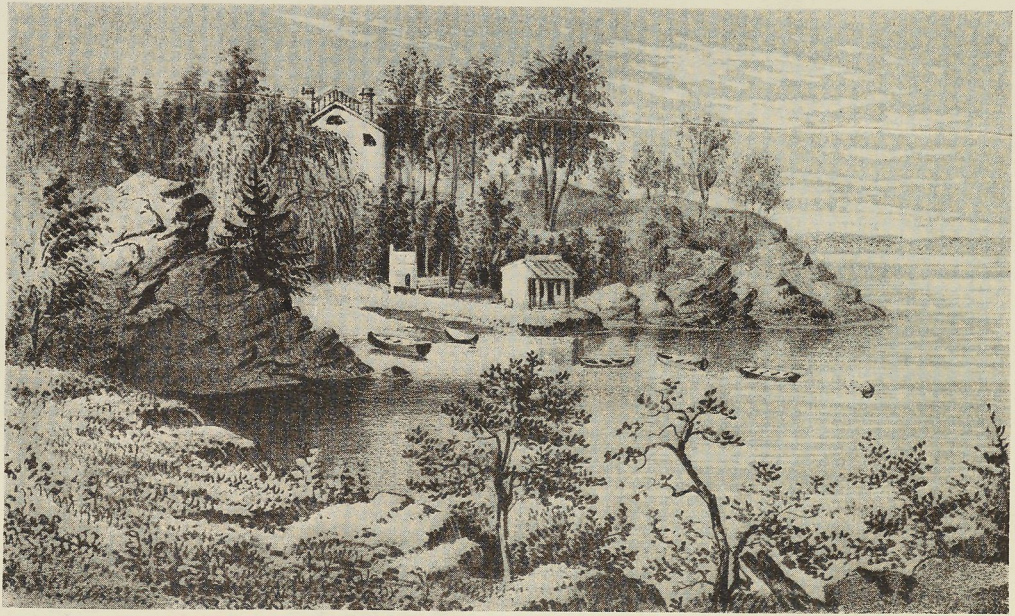
In the time of his mayoralty, the city contained about 20,000 inhabitants.

DAVID MATTHEWS,

Mayor during the Revolutionary War.

Upon the resignation of Whitehead Hicks, in February, 1776, David Matthews, who was at the time Alderman of the East Ward, was appointed Mayor.

(*To be continued next issue.*)



Drawn by B. J. Lossing

Turtle Bay, foot 34th Street, East River, 1853.

THE THREE HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE FOUNDING OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK

On May 6, 1626, history records perhaps the most important commercial transaction on record—the purchase of Manhattan Island from the Indians by Peter Minuit, on behalf of the West India Company, for the purpose of settlement and colonization. The Ter-Centenary of this momentous event will soon be at hand. It goes without saying that the eyes of the world will be turned upon the City of New York on that eventful date. It is distant at this moment a scant year and a half from the time this page is published.

There is, of course, more or less quibbling as to the exact year in which the Island received its first settlers. There are numerous well authenticated records which go to show that technically speaking, the occupation of the Island preceded the actual purchase by Minuit. Nevertheless, the formal beginning of the great City of New York will be generally recorded throughout the world as of May 6, 1626. The important part played by the different bodies of Belgians and Walloons need not be minimized. Old maps on which the words "Nova Belgia" are used to designate this region, are more or less numerous. Early seals in connection with documents on the Island, also bear this name.

The further fact that Minuit, Stuyvesant, Bayard, Schuyler, and other eminent names of that period

are French-Huguenot, and not Holland-Dutch, may or may not have significance. This does not in our estimation be-cloud the title of the Dutch to this particular and outstanding transaction which gives a definite and exact date for the beginning of the chief Metropolis of the Western World. In the magnificence of New York there is room enough for all claimants to share the glory.

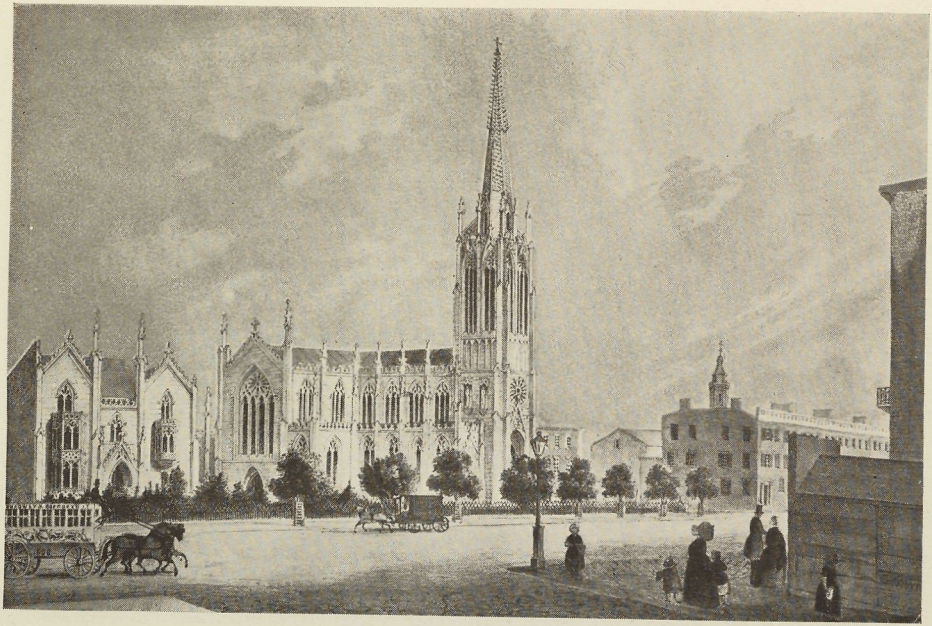
So important an epoch in the history of the world should be widely celebrated, and it will undoubtedly be an occasion which will bring together visitors from all known quarters of the globe, and should be marked with appropriate ceremonies.

Under the leadership of the Museum of the City of New York, tentative plans have been formed and a Committee organized which, it is hoped, will form the nucleus of a larger and more important committee later on. The personnel of the present temporary organization includes:

PRESIDENT COOLIDGE, representing the Nation;
GOVERNOR SMITH, representing the State;
MAYOR HYLAN, representing the City.

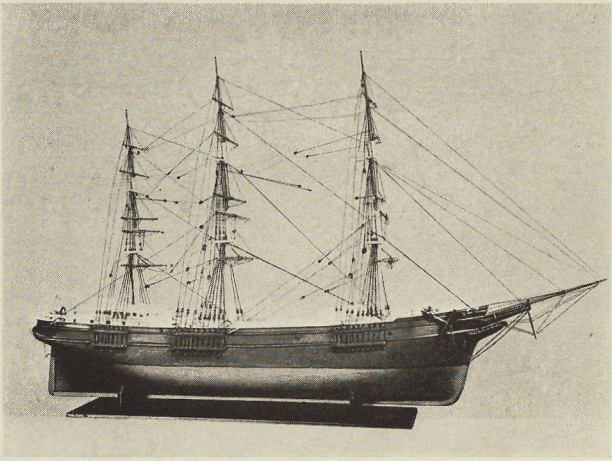
The Chamber of Commerce, the Merchants' Association, the New York Historical Society, the Sons of the Revolution, have been selected to represent the commercial, cultural and patriotic interests of the city.

By the time these lines reach the public eye further announcements will have been made through the medium of the daily press. The project of an Industrial Exposition after the manner of the Wembley Fair in London, has been considered, and various other suggestions.

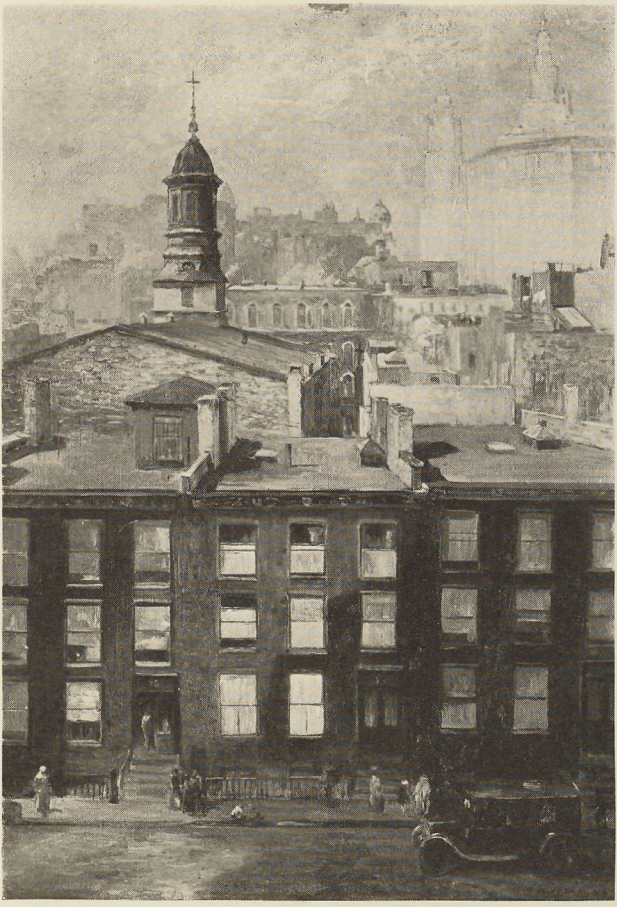


Grace Church, Broadway and 10th Street, as it appeared shortly after completion, 1850.

While we approve of the practical results likely to arise from such an enterprise, the details of such an organization would not necessarily come within our scope. We are primarily and wholly interested in securing for the Museum as many historical collections as this occasion may bring to light. A very determined effort will be made to photograph all the buildings of the 19th Century, that still remain, and if possible the work will be extended to include the entire city. If it is possible for us to show block by block, just how New York looked upon its Three Hundredth Anniversary, this achievement would be of incalculable value a hundred years hence, and more so as the centuries are added. It is not an impossible undertaking, and the co-operation of each person taking



Model of a New York Packet Ship, 1840.



"In Oliver Street"
Residence of Governor Smith at left and the church where he was educated.
Painted by M. Wells Sawyer for the Museum of the City of New York.

care of one block, would easily solve the greater part of the problem. The Museum will be glad to undertake the photographing of any one block of the city, upon request as an example, and will charge for the services no more than the actual cost of the operator's time and material. We only regret that our funds are not large enough to enable us to do the entire work alone.

Our readers are cordially invited to correspond with us on this subject, and to make any suggestions which they think will be of advantage to the committee, and to feel free to write us their views on the subject.

THE NOW FAMOUS MONTGOMERIE CHARTER

NEW YORK'S FIRST CONCESSION IN POPULAR GOVERNMENT

Those of us who read history sometimes lose sight of the fact that revolutions do not occur usually on the spur of the moment. Probably no set of people ever endured more stupid and irritating treatment for so long a period, without reprisal, than did the American Colonists.

Following the Dongan Charter, which gave the people a slight measure of self-government, but very slight, the people again applied for additional relief; and in a petition addressed to His Excellency, John Montgomerie, Esq., Governor of the Province, they set forth an appeal for such governmental changes as they could no longer do without.

The Montgomerie Charter marked a distinct advance in popular participation by the people in local government. It is interesting to trace the growth of independence which is now unmistakably in evidence. As the city grows older we will observe this spirit increasing with its strength. Several times, notably during the period just preceding the Repeal of the Stamp Act, the royal authorities received ample warning of the true temper of the people, if a more lenient policy were not adopted.

The quaint phraseology of the Montgomerie Charter, the importance of the concessions secured thereby, are all of the most interesting character, and our readers will no doubt enjoy reading this document, which marked a very distinct milestone in the path of American Freedom.

To his Excellency John Montgomerie Esqr., Captain Generall and Governor in chief of the provinces of New York, New Jersey and Territories depending thereon in America, and Vice Admirall of the same, &c. In Councill.

The Humble petition of the Mayor, Aldermen and Comonalty of the City of New York,

SHEWETH:

That the City of New York is an antient City and the Citizens thereof have antiently held and used and still do hold and use divers and sundry rights, libertyes, priviledges, ffranchises, ffreecustomes, preheminencyes, advantages, jurisdictions, emoluments, imunityes, lands, tenements, publick buildings and hereditaments, as well by the name of the Mayor, Aldermen and Comonality of the City of New York as otherwise, as well to the great improvement of his Majesties Revenue and the sensible encrease of navigation, trade and comerce as to the advancement of the said City in its number of buildings and inhabitants, whereby the said City is become a considerable seaport and exceedingly necessary and usefull to Great Brittain in supplying his Majesties Governments in the Westindies with bread, fflower and other provisions.

That the said Corporation and Citizens have ever been strenuous assertors of the Protestant Religion, and upon all occasions shew'd an hearty and earnest zeal for the protestant succession in his Majesties illustrious house, and have ever demonstrated their sincere loyalty and affection to the Crown of Great Brittain by an unfeigned readyness and alacrity in paying all due regard to the support of the honour and dignity of this his Majesties Government, and in the chearfull payment of those dutyes and taxes for that purpose levyed and raised and in which they bear a voluntary though very great part. And as this City under the influence of his Majesties just, mild and gracious Government as well as that of his royall predecessors, is grown large and populous, and under your Excellencyes wise and prudent administration hath a fair prospect of a numerous accession of inhabitants, the same grows dayly sensible of its want of sufficient power and authority so to regulate and improve these great advantages as might render it of farther use and service to the Crown, to the advancement of morality and true religion, to their trade and navigation, to the better order, rule and government thereof, and to the generall good of the whole body of people in this his Maties Collony of New York. Wherefore your Excellencyes petitioners

most humbly pray that your Excellency and the Honble. Councill of this Collony will be favourably pleased to direct and order his Majesties letters patent under the great seal of this Collony to pass in the royall style for confirming and granting to this City and Corporation by the name, style and title of the Mayor, Aldermen and (Clause the 1st.) Commonality of the City of New York All their land, tenements, publick buildings and hereditamts., wharfs, dockes, bridges, slips, fferryes, cranes, grants, charters, rights, libertyes, priviledges, ffranchises, ffree-customes, preheminencyes, advantages, jurisdictions, emoluments and imunityes now and heretofore by them held and enjoyed, and that for the greater ease and encouragement of trade the bounds and limits of this City be enlarged and do hereafter extend to and comprehend four hundred feet beyond low water mark on Hudsons river, from a certain Creek or Kill called Bestavers Killitie southward to the ffort, and from thence the same number of feet beyond low water mark round the ffort and along the East river as far as to the north side of a certain hill called Curlaers hook, and that they may have the soil thereof at a reasonable quittrent.

2d. That the Corporation aforesaid may have the sole power and authority of appointing fferryes round this Island, with the profitts, benefitts and advantages arising therefrom with such ffees as shall be regulated by act of Assembly.

3d. That they have the grant of all the markett houses, docks, slips and wharfs with craneage and wharfage and all other profitts which may accrue thereby.

4th. That they have power to appoint Serjeants at Mace, Marshalls, Gaolers, Surveyors of fflower and other provisions, Measurers, Porters, Carmen, Guagers, Packers and Cullers, Beadles, Bellmen, Sealors of weights and measures, Scavingers and other necessary officers, and that such officers be appointed by the Mayor by and with the advice and consent of the Comon Councill.

5th. That the Mayor have power to depute one of the Aldermen his Deputy to act as he himself might do, and that the Mayor or in case of his death, sickness or absence, the Deputy Mayor or Recorder with any two or more of the Aldermen may hold a Court of common pleas on every Tuesday in the year and that they have power to adjourn the same to any day not exceeding twenty-eight from the sitting from which such adjournment is made.

6th. That the Mayor and Recorder or either of them with the Major part of [the] Alderman and Assistants may hold comon Councills and make or repeal their by

Laws and Ordinances as in their discretion shall seem meet, which By Laws or Ordinances shall continue of fforce for twelve months unless they shall repeal the same.

7th. That the City be divided into Seven wards, which wards may be hereafter sett out at the discretion of the comon Councill, and that each ward have the accustom'd officers to be chosen annually as usuall, with such a number of constables in each ward as the comon Councill shall judge necessary, and that they be the sole Judges of the Elections and Qualifications of their members and officers.

8th. That the Mayor, Recorder and Aldermen shall be at all times Justices of the peace for the City and County, and each of them have power severally to hear and determine all pleas of ffourty shillings and under, and that the said Mayor, Recorder and Aldermen have power to nominate and appoint proper Officers for that Court.

9th. That the Mayor, Recorder or Deputy Mayor, with any three or more of the Aldermen, have power to administer proper and lawful Oaths to the ffreemen and Officers of this Corporation, and that they have power in the Mayors Court to make such and so many ffreemen as they shall think fitt, and to restrain all unffreemen from exercising any trade or occupation within the same.

10th. That if the day of the Election to be made by Charter, or if the day of the Oath to be administered or taken by any Officer should happen on a Sunday, such election to be made and oath administered the day following.

11th. That the Corporation aforesaid have power to build an house of Correction or other public buildings and appoint proper officers.

12th. That they may sue for their dues and lawful demands in the name of their Chamberlain in their Mayors Court.

13th. That the Mayor, Recorder and Aldermen, or any three or more of them, have power to hold general quarter Sessions of the peace for the City and County, and that the Mayor, Recorder and oldest Alderman be of the quorum.

14th. That the Corporation aforesaid have a Confirmation and Grant of the Lands they hold on Nassau Island, the fferry, fferry-houses and appurtenances thereunto belonging and appertaining.

15th. That the Mayor, Recorder, Sheriff, Coroner and (after the decease of Mr. William Sharpas) Town Clerk be elective.

16th. That no Attorney be admitted to practice in the Mayors Court but such as shall be chosen, elected and

sworn by the Mayor, Recorder and Aldermen, and approved of by the Governour, and that the number of Attorneys to be admitted be limited and appointed by the Governour and nominated in the Charter.

17th. That Mr. William Sharpas may be appointed Town Clerk in the Charter for life, and that

18th. Your Excellency be pleased to grant to the Corporation aforesaid such other powers, libertyes, ffranchises, rights, ffreecustomes, jurisdictions, priviledges, imunityes and things as may be needfull for the good rule and Government thereof. And your Excies. Petitioners as in Duty bound shall ever pray, &c.

Att a Comittee of the Councill held at New York, the 7th day of August, 1750.

PRESENT.

Mr. Van Dam,	Mr. Provoost,
Mr. Clarke,	Mr. Kennedy,
Mr. Harrison,	Mr. De Lancey,
Mr. Allexander,	Mr. Courtlandt.

May it please your Excellency:

In obedience to your Excellencyes order in Councill of the 6th instant, we have considered of the Petition of the Mayor, Aldermen and Comonalty of the City of New York and take the preamble to be true.

Ffirst. It's agreed that what's in the 1st paragraph of the petitionary part may be granted, excepting these words at the end of it, vizt. (And that they may have soyl thereof at a reasonable quitt rent.)

As to which words it's agreed that they may have the soil as pray'ed from Bestavers Killitie to the limits of the ffort of New York upon the North river. From thence leaving out for the use of the ffort all the west side of the street that leads down to Whitehall. Again, it's agreed that they may have the soil from the west side of the said street eastward along the East river to the north side of Corlaers hook. Provided allways, that nothing in the grant shall be construed to impower or intitle them to wharf out before any persons who have prior grants from the Crown of keys or wharfs beyond low water mark, without the actuall agreement of such persons, their heirs or assigns, owners of such keys or wharfs.

Second Clause agreed to excepting that it's agreed that the ffees of fferradges shall be such as shall be appointed by the Governour and Councill or by Act of Assembly.

Third Clause agreed to.

Fourth Clause agreed to.

Fifth Clause agreed to.

Sixth Clause agreed to.

Seventh Clause agreed to.
Eighth Clause agreed to.
Ninth Clause agreed to.
Tenth Clause agreed to.
Eleventh Clause agreed to.

Instead of the Twelfth Clause it's agreed that they may sue for their dues and lawfull demands in the name of their Chamberlain.

Thirteenth agreed to.
Fourteenth agreed to.
Fifteenth to be reconsidered.
Sixteenth submitted to his Excellency.
Seventeenth submitted to his Excellency.

It's father agreed under the eighth article that the Mayor, Recorder and Aldermen shall at all times, when Comissions of oyer and terminer and Generall Gaol delivery do issue for the said City be Justices mentioned in such Comissions.

Under the same head it is agreed that there be power to the Mayor, Recorder and Town Clerk or any one of them, to administer the proper Oaths to the Aldermen as such and as Justices of the peace and Justices of oyer and terminer and Generall Gaol delivery.

Fifteenth upon consideration disagreed to.

Eighteenth. It is agreed that the Mayor for the time being be Clerk of ye Markett.

That the Jurisdiction of the City do begin at Kings bridge, and from thence to run down by low water mark along the main land until it comes where ye shortest distance is from Long Island, so that within the said Jurisdiction be included the two barn Islands from whence running the said shortest distance to low water mark on Long Island, and from thence down by low water mark along Long Island to the red hook, and from thence on a streight line to the southermost part of ye southermost Oyster Island, and from thence running northerly on the west side of the three Oyster Islands up the stream of Hudson river to Spitting Devil, and from thence along low water mark to Kings bridge, the place of beginning.

That the wharfs towards the river to be made of ffourty foot broad as well for the greater conveniency of Trade as to plant Batteryes upon in case of any necessity appearing for so doing, to do which power is hereby reserved.

The Quitt rent to be ten shillings p. ann. over and above the former quitt rents. All which is submitted to your Excellency by

Your Excellencyes most obedient humble servants,
By order of the Comittee,
Ja. Allexander, Ch.

New York Secrryes Office, Janry the 9th, 1730.

I hereby certifye that the aforegoing purporting to be a copy of the petition of the Corporation of New York for sundry powers and other things to be granted to them by Charter, and of the report of the Councill thereon made, is a true copy of the sd. originall petition and report, as the same are remaining in the Seccryes Office for the province of New York.

Ffredk. Morris, D. Secrry.

By his Excellency John Montgomerie Esq., Capt. Generall and Governour in chief of the provinces of New York, New Jersey, and Territories thereon depending in America, and Vice Admirall of the same, &c.

To Richard Bradley Esqr., his Maties Attorney Generall for the province of New York.

You are hereby required and comanded to prepare Lres patent for a Charter to the Mayor Aldermen and Comonalty of the City of New York, pursuant to the petition of the said Corporation and the report of his Maties Councill thereon made and by me allow'd and approved of, a copy of which said petition and report is hereunto annexed and for so doing this shall be your Suffict warrant, Given under my hand and Seal at ffort George in New York the xiiith day of August in ye fourth year of his Maties reign annoq Dom 1730.

J. MONTGOMERIE.

By his Excellency's Command,

Ffredk. Morris, D. *Secrry.*

Advertiſement.

WE do hereby certify, that Mr. *Franciſco Torres*, a Native of *France*, has brought with him ſome *Snake Stones*, which he bought amongſt the *Spaniards*, come from *China*, which Snake Stones have the Virtue of curing the Bites of any venomous or poiſonous Creatures, ſuch as Snakes, Scorpions or Mad Dogs, as alſo Cancers, the Experiment having been made on the Bodies of two white Men and four Negros that were bit by Snakes in the Bay of *Honduras*, by applying the ſaid Snake Stone to the Wound cured them immediately in the Preſence of ſeveral of the Inhabitants of the Bay, who ſeeing the Virtue of the ſaid Stones bought ſeveral of them, as likewiſe ſeveral Commanders from *Boſton* and *Rhode-Iſland*. This we teſtify for Truth: *Rhode-Iſland in New-England*, *October* 12. 1740.

THOMAS SAQUIN,
WILLIAM HATTON,
SAMUEL HOBERT.

N. B. *When a Perſon is bit by a Snake, apply the Stone to the Wound, it will ſtick faſt itſelf and ſuck the Venom out, if it falls off put it in a Glaſs of warm Water to purge itſelf, in an Hour the Pain will be all gone: dry the Stone by the Fire and wrap it up, and it will ſerve a hundred Time; it hath alſo the Virtue to keep Children from bad Air.*

Philadelphia, April the 5th. 1743.

ONE of *Robert Jones*'s Sons of *Merion* told me, that a Man, who was bit, was cured in an Hour, by applying one of theſe Stones to the Wound. This I certify. ANTHONY DUCHÉ.

The old time patent medicine man was active in the very earliest days of our existence apparently as this advertisement plainly shows.

FRANKLIN IN NEW YORK

THE INVENTION OF STEREOTYPING ORIGINATES IN NEW YORK

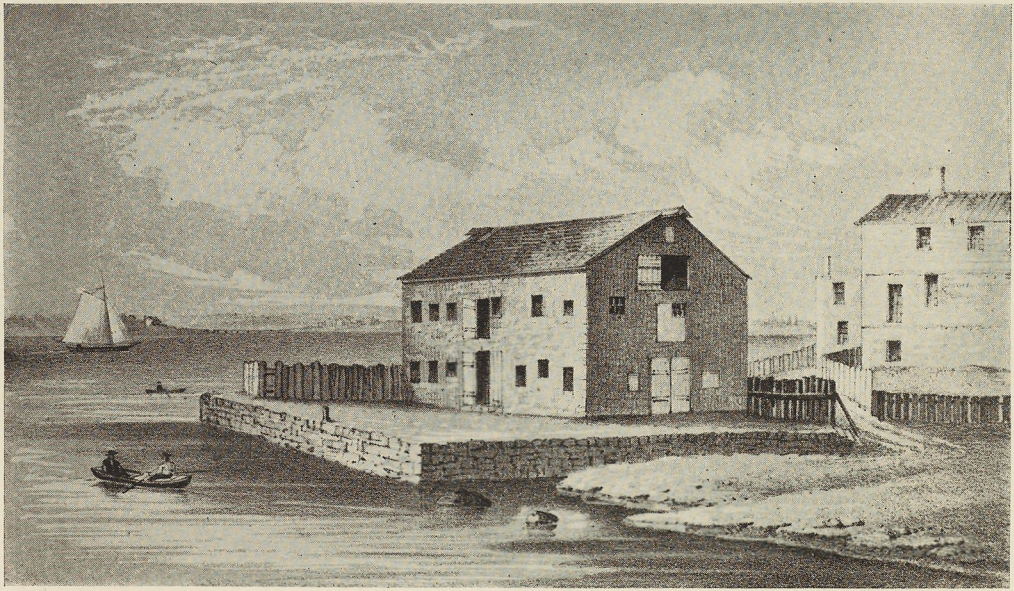
Everybody knows that the great philosopher made his first appearance on this habitable globe in Boston; no one is ignorant that much of his long life is associated with Philadelphia. The house in which he first drew breath still stands, I believe, in its original place; his mortal remains still consecrate the city of his adoption. I never visit Philadelphia that I do not visit his venerated tomb. But Franklin is also closely connected with New York, by his repeated sojourns here, by his philosophical discoveries made here, and by his delectable companionship with prominent individuals among us. Here, with Lieutenant-Governor Colden; with John Stevens, so early engaged in railway experiments; with Bard, the physician; with James Alexander; with Smith, the historian, he passed pleasing hours, and held occasional interviews of a social and scientific nature. But wherever he was, in whatever society, an intellectual atmosphere was imparted by him: he might discourse concerning the electrical eel with Williamson, the sturdy disputant on Colonial affairs; converse with John Bartram, on the sublimity of American forest scenery; blow soap bubbles with Ingenhouz, on the banks of the river Thames; grace the *soirees* of Sir John Pringle, in London, with Cook and Banks, on the eve of voyages round the world; expatiate on ethical philosophy with the minstrel poet, Beattie; discuss the nature of the vital principle with Hewson, the anatomist; inspire with new hopes the destitute traveller, Capt. Jonathan Carver, in some secret lodging-place in London; on whatever topics he

spoke, intelligence flowed from his lips; his hearers' eyes brightened with expectancy, and their hearts improved. A cultivated head is a perpetual workshop, at the command of its possessor; and this principle he never lost sight of in whatever country he was found, or in whatever capacity he appeared. Talleyrand, who, like Ulysses, had visited many cities, said that the greatest sight he had ever beheld was Hamilton walking through Broadway to the court-room, with his pile of law authorities under his arm; it must have been a no less gratifying spectacle to behold our Franklin among the busy haunts of men, moving with republican simplicity amid the scenes of humble industry.

In New York, with Colden, I believe, he projected the stereotype invention. The new method of printing was suggested by Colden, in his letter to Franklin, who was delighted with the feasibility of the invention. Notwithstanding the remote period at which the project of stereotyping was suggested in this city, the first demonstration of the art was not made until 1813, when John Watts stereotyped and printed a copy of the Larger Catechism, in 12mo. In June, 1815, the Bruces, of New York, stereotyped and printed the Bible, 12mo.

In my examination of the extensive manuscript correspondence of Colden, made many years ago, I found that Franklin, while in New York, was sadly in want of apparatus to prosecute his experiments on electricity. He could find no competent artisan to execute his orders, and with that energy and perseverance which were peculiarly his own, he set about the work himself, and completed an electrical machine that effectively served his purpose. Some of his most valuable principles in his great science were verified by this machine of his own making; and his

Observatory was the steeple of the Dutch Reformed Church afterwards occupied as the Post Office in this city. There are letters of his to his old and valued friend, Peter Collinson, of London, and others, that contain some of the results of his inquiries made under these circumstances.—*Philip Hone's Diary.*



The old store house at Turtle Bay where the Liberty Boys, led by Willet, took the king's stores.

A PICTURESQUE BARBER OF NEW YORK

When Beaumarchais created his brilliant character of "Figaro," that engaging scamp whose intrigues form the basis of "The Barber of Seville" and "The Marriage of Figaro" he unconsciously provided a prototype for one of the most extraordinary characters known in Old New York.

This was a barber who flourished his razor under the grandiloquent style of *"John Richard Deborus Huggins," Empereur de Frisseurs, Roy de Barbers, Autocrat of Fashions,* etc., etc. From 1794 to 1800 Huggins kept his shop in the basement of the Tontine Coffee House, then conducted by Mr. Hyde. This was his professional pasteboard:

> JOHN RICHARD DEBORUS HUGGINS
> KNIGHT OF THE COMB
> LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S HAIR DRESSER
> TONTINE COFFEE HOUSE
> NEW YORK

His clientele included Talleyrand, Governor Wolcott, Col. Richard Varick, Archibald Gracie, and Thomas Buchanan.

Walter Barrett says: "In those days the ladies had their hair dressed with great care, and sometimes it was the case with gentlemen. Many of our old merchants have kept awake, and not laid down their heads, for fear of disarranging their hair after it had been fixed (perhaps two days previous) for a great ball."

Huggins was an oracle of news, the fashionable intelligence of the day furnishing his principal gossip, but his talents were not confined to the personal ministrations of his vocation. He was an advertising adept of no mean

order and those who are disposed to regard the art of publicity as a new invention may be inclined to modify their views when they learn of an advertising programme with Alexander Hamilton as one of its contributors. Barrett says: "People regard Robert Bonner as having carried genuine advertising and its humbug style to an extravagant pitch in this age. He was not a circumstance to John Richard Deborus Huggins, *Empereur,* etc., etc. In 1806 there were more daily papers than now. There were *The American Citizen, The New York Gazette, The Mercantile Advertiser, The Morning Chronicle* and *The People's Friend*—morning papers. The afternoon dailies were: *The Commercial Advertiser, The Evening Post, The Public Advertiser.* Of the weekly papers there were *The Republican Watch Tower, The Spectator, The Express, The Herald* and *The People's Friend,* printed from the daily offices. Other weeklies were: *The Museum, Price Current, Visitor, Republic* and *Spy.*"

"In all of these papers did Mr. Huggins flourish both in poetry and prose. He paid the cleverest writers of the day to aid him. He paid them like an emperor. He commenced advertising in 1801. Alexander Hamilton, world-famous financier and statesman, wrote some of his articles, and they were very clever."

It was John Minshull, however, one of New York's early playwrights, who did for Huggins what Beaumarchais did for his eponymous hero—he dramatized him.

It appears that Huggins, accompanied by a friend, had paid a visit to the French frigate, *Semilante,* lying in New York Bay, and representing himself as a gentleman of quality, had enjoyed the by no means restricted hospitality of its commander, whom, before departing, he had invited to a return of courtesies at the Tontine Coffee

House. The gallant mariner's disillusion and consequent high dudgeon were amusingly, if perhaps too literally, depicted by Minshull in a farce called, "The Merry Dames, Or the Poet in Petticoats."

Minshull's play was written in the coarse and primitive style of the early New York stage, but the coincidence that Beaumarchais' great comedy, under the name of "The Follies of a Day, or The Marriage of Figaro," was one of the fixtures of the *repertoire* at the "New" (Park) Theatre, leaves little doubt that the character of "Comb" in "The Merry Dames" was directly inspired by it.

Early in Mr. Huggins' career the *Troy Gazette* recognized his talents in the following notice: "John R. D. Huggins, a hairdresser in New York, proverbial for his comical and humorous advertisements, frequently turns the greatest events in the political and military world to his own account and makes them subjects for the display of wit and raillery."

There was no dearth of hairdressers in New York in that era of elaborate coiffures. Many of them, taking the cue from Huggins, advertised in the papers. That worthy repelled the aspirations of his imitators with the following thrust: "Superficial observers will not readily discover the distinction between a *Knight of the Comb* and a *Barber;* to correct minds that distinction will be obvious. The one is a proficient not only in embellishing the *head* and beautifying the countenance divine, but in all the accomplishments of a *finished* gentleman; the other is a mere *Jaw Scavenger,* employed to remove the rubbish."

Under the style of Huggins and Quirk, the "Knight" and a partner had embellished the fashionables of New York at 41 Pine Street. The partnership dissolved, Huggins had taken himself to new quarters at 92 Broad-

way, and under the thrill of the event, had fallen into poetry:

> J. Huggins informs all the *heads* in the State
> Of the wonderful changes he has passed thro' of late;
> Promoted from Pine Street's dull glimmering ray
> To the clear shining regions of *stylish* Broadway.

Mr. Quirk, who had remained in "Pine Street's dull glimmering ray," replied in sarcastic prose, alluding to the "shining regions" of No. 92, overlooking a churchyard.

One John Dawson, according to the following announcement in the *New York Gazette,* June 24, 1803, appears to have had a pretty wit. "Having till lately kept his office opposite to where the stages stopped, many of the members of Congress and many gentlemen passing to and fro from the eastern to the southern, and from the southern to the eastern States, have submitted to his operations and expressed their entire satisfaction. In the present rage of party he has shaved both sides and never found any difference in the length of their faces, except immediately after the loss of an election."

One of Huggins' assistants, leaving him, set up in business for himself under the pyrotechnic title of *Don Emanuel Antonio De Biscarolaza.* Of him, Huggins in a little book of memoirs which he published, speaks in the following curious mixture of praise and disparagement: "This young man was my journeyman, a lad of very dull parts, finding I could make nothing of him, I taught him how to pen an advertisement and then set him adrift to shift for himself. His proficiency in this branch of the art may be gathered from the specimens which follow; many of which are in no wise inferior to my own." One of the Don's effusions declares: "He has the legal twig, the medical friz, the parsonic curl, the philosophic twist, the

buckish scratch, etc., etc." Don Emanuel's talents appear to have included the "insolvent's shift," for he disappeared shortly after, leaving a number of well lathered creditors. Despite this cataclysm "Still Huggins remained unmoved, unaltered, while transient meteors glare and disappear, he still shines forth steady and uneclipsed, the *grand planet* of the frizzling world."

> "Oh, stranger turn—thy beard forego—
> Rough beards and queues are wrong.
> Man wants but little hair, just now,
> Nor wants that little—long."

The *Morning Chronicle* of July 19, 1805, on behalf of Huggins, prints the following eloquent testimony of the fluency of barbers in all ages: "Wanted—A decent journeyman, who has some taste, some manners, and is untainted with that most despicable impurity, generally designated *slack gab.*"

In the *Evening Post,* May 30, 1806, is the following rhapsody:

"Hail Columbia! Blissful Empire, to possess at once the institutes of Freedom and the blandishments of a Huggins! To call him a mere Frizeur would be ungenerous and unjust; he is infinitely more; he is the *arbiter elegantiarum* and knows that taste, like virtue, dwells between extremes—when he poises his scissors, every inconsonant hair trembles at the approaching destruction."

But the fly in the ointment—the Damocletian sword—or rather, razor was still the abominable Quirk. "Quirk, a miserable barber who keeps a shaving shop somewhere in the purlieus of the *Marquette de Fly.*" Just what the unspeakable Quirk's offense may have been we shall never know, but it was the occasion of the following picturesque use of printers' ink: "A certain nasty little animal,

yclept Quirk, whose kennel is fixed somewhere in Maiden Lane, having offended by his yelping the ears of *His Imperial Majesty,* the *Emperor and King of Fashions,* notice is hereby given that a reward of one cent will be paid to any black boy who will condescend to apprehend said animal and bring him to headquarters, 92 Broadway—it being the intention of His Majesty to shave said Quirk, and to try the effects of the *Poplar Worm* upon his raw sconce. All negroes, ragamuffins, and scavengers are requested to attend, properly accoutred with kettledrums and cleavers. After the experiment, if the animal can bear it, it is proposed to tie a bladder to his tail, and to horsewhip him through Wall Street into Pearl Street, through Pearl Street into Broadway, thence down Maiden Lane, to the Fly Market sewer, there to remain."

Some of the extravagances of the contemporary barber appear to have inspired the following shaft of *irony:* "Jacob Everson has been prevailed upon to open his *Legerdemain Shaving Office,* 281 Greenwich Street, where he continued his magic experiments of shaving by *Hocus Pocus,* in which by touching the patient with a steel talisman, the beard immediately flies off, to his great pleasure and surprise."

In no wise abashed, Huggins resumes the metrical vein in the "Oracle and Advertiser," February 9, 1808:

"Dressing cases—Rouge for faces,
Oil antique—To make hair thick;
Windsor soap, Fit for the Pope;
Eau de Cologne, Pulverized bone;
Milk of the Rose, Brushes for clothes,
Blacking for shoes, Papers with news,
And other small articles that make a sum
For I dabble in all and am merry and rum.
And 'tis heigh ho! for Johnny Huggins O,
At eve by the fire, like a jolly good cock,

When my day's work is done and all over,
I tipple, I smoke, and I wind up the clock,
With my sweet Mrs. Huggins on clover."

In the *Commercial Advertiser* of June 20, 1808, we find our Emperor, making clever use of an amusing old rhyme, under the heading of "Elegant Stanzas":

"By the side of a murmuring stream,
An elderly gentleman sat;
On the top of his head was his Wig—
And atop of his Wig was his Hat.

The gentleman then took his cane—
Which lay by his side as he sat—
And he dropped in the river his Wig—
In attempting to get out his Hat.

His breast it grew cold with despair
And full in his eye sadness sat.
So he flung in the river his cane—
To swim with his Wig and his Hat.

Take warning, I pray you, by this
Male and female, both lean ones and fat—
From Huggins henceforth get your Wigs
Which secure are without any Hat."

And in the same year, on July 26, appears the following clever parody on Canning's "Knife Grinder":

"John, sweep the shop—take children out the way, wife
Here comes a chariot rattling down the Broadway;
Hark! now I hear it passing by the corner,
John, clear the counter.
Madam, permit me (opening the coach door;
Placing the step and holding out his elbow;
Sure, the young lady will not like to wait long. Better get out, Miss). What will it please you ladies to see first?
Powder, Pomatum, Essences or Washball? Tortoise Shell Combs, which every lady wears now, Plain or Ornamental.
This, too, deserves, young lady, your attention.
Where will you meet so neat a pearl necklace?
None can excel it in Paris, I assure you. No, nor in London.

May I presume your ladyship to tempt now;
Ne'er did I see so elegant a *Bandeau*—
John, put the ladies' things quick in the coach—"
'And now for my bill, Sir.'

"Three *Pearl Ornaments,* eight and forty shillings,
One small Tooth Comb, a *Frizette* and a *Bandeau,*
Just twenty-two pounds, seventeen and sixpence,
Right—to a farthing."

"Happy to see you, Ladies, here at all times
Hope you'll again call at 92 Broadway
When you'll be faithfully served by
John R. D. Huggins."

Huggins compiled a small volume of the literature that gave him fame, which he describes as "Exposing the art of making a noise in the world, without beating a drum, or crying oysters; and shewing how, like Whittington of old, who rose from nothing to be Lord Mayor of London, a mere *Barber* may become an Emperor, if he has but spirit enough to assume, and talents enough to support the title."

In the New York City Directory for 1821 there is this sententious line:

"Huggins; widow of John R. D., 16 Henry"

Let us trust that she dwelt there, "in clover."

DAY-BY-DAY IN OLD NEW YORK

RANDOM NOTES FROM NEW YORK NEWSPAPERS
FROM 1707 TO 1749

LAST Wednesday night there was taken out of the shop of *Thomas Childs* of this City of *New York,* one grey Hair Wig half worn, one Horse-hair Wig, not the worse for wearing, one Pale Hair Wig, not worn five times, marked V L E, one brown natural Wig, half worn, and one old Wig of Goats Hair, which was put in buckle, and two broad Blade flourished handled Razors. This is therefore to desire all Wig-makers, Shop-Keepers and all others to whom the said Goods may be offered to Sale, or to pawn, that they will stop the same and give Notice to said *Thomas Childs.* Or if the Person or Persons who may be possessed of said Goods will return them, they shall be handsomly Reward, and no Question asked.

A Fire-Engine that will deliver two Hogsheads of Water in a Minute, in a continual stream, is to be SOLD by *William Lindsay,* the Maker thereof. Enquire at Fighting Cocks, next Door to the Exchange Coffee-house, New York.

New York, June 20.—On *Friday* the 17*th* Instant, his Honour the Lieut. Governour set out on his Expedition to Albany to meet the Six Nations of *Indians,* and was attended to the Water side by the Gentlemen of the Corporation, and others of the principal Gentlemen of the City.

JOHN WALLACE, who lately lived by the Old Slip Market, is Removed to the Sign of the Cross Swords, next Door to Mrs. *Byfield,* near the Fly Market, who makes, mends and grinds all sorts of Knives, Razors, Scizers, and Pen Knives. Surgeons may be supplied with very good Lancets and other Surgeons Instruments. Gentlemen may be furnished with all sorts of Kitchin Furniture that belongs to a Smiths Trade. Barbers may have their Razors ground for *four Pence a piece.* He puts up and mends all sorts of Jacks, Makes Multiplying Wheels for Jacks. He mends Locks & makes Keys, and Stillards also. He also sells all sorts of Cutlery Ware. And all at Reasonable Rates.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given, That on the 22d Day of *September* next, will be Sold at Public Vendue or Out-cry,

at the *Exchange Coffee-House*, in the City of *New York*, to the Highest bidder, A certain House and Ground, on the East side of the *Broadway* in the said City, now in the Possession of Captain *Matthew* Norris. Also a House and Ground, on the same Side of the same Street, opposite to the *Bowling Green*, now in the Possession of *Samuel Rout*. And also, a Parcel of Land on the South side of *Crown street*, being about One Hundred Foot Square; now in the Possession of *Daniel Horsmanden*, Esq.; and is part of the Garden, commonly called *Barberie's* Garden.

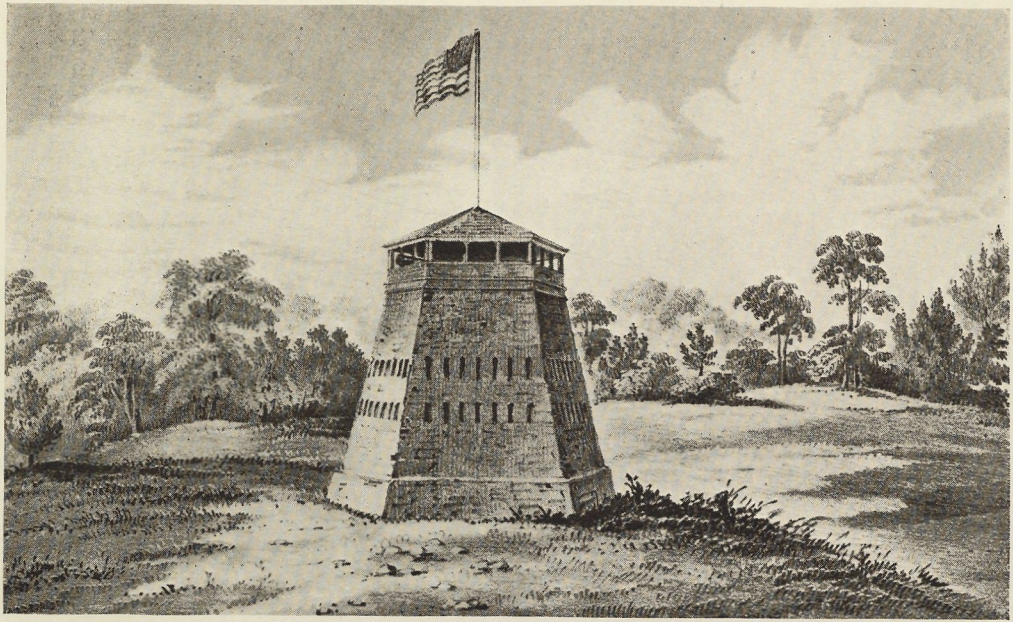
N. B. For all which Houses and Ground, an indisputable Title will be given to the Purchasers thereof.

THESE are to inform all Persons, That there is a *Ferry* settled from *Amboy* over to *Statten Island* which is duly attended, for the conveniency of those that have occasien to pass and Repass that way. The *Ferriage* is *Fourteen Pence* Jersey currency, for Man and Horse, and *Five Pence* for a single Passenger.

Moses Slaughter, Stay Maker, from *London*, has brought with him a Parcel of extraordinary good and Fashionable Stays of his own making, of several Sizes and Prices. The Work of them he will warrant to be good, and for Shape, inferiour to none that are made.

He lodges at present at the House of *William Bradford* next Door but one to the Treasurer's near the *Fly Market*, where he is ready to suit those that want, with extraordinary good Stays. Or he is ready to wait upon any Ladys or Gentlewomen that please to send for him to their Houses. If any desire to be informed of the Work he has done, let them enquire of Mrs. *Elliston* in the Broad-street, or of Mrs. *Nichols* in the *Broadway*, who have had his work.

New York, Nov. 7.—Last Monday being the Anniversary of His Majesty's Birth Day, the same was observed here with the usual Solemnity. The honourable, the *Gentlemen* of His Majesty's Council, the *Gentlemen* of the Assembly, and those of the Corporation, with most of the Principal *Gentlemen* of the City waited on the honourable *George Clarke*, Esq; Lieut. Governour of this Province of *New York*, at the Council Chamber in the Fort, to pay him the usual Compliments of the Day, where his Honour and the *Gentlemen* assembled drank the Royal Healths under the discharge of the Cannon from the Fort (his Majesty's Regular Troops being the whole Time under Arms). The Evening was concluded by the City being illuminated, and



Fortification at Hallet's Point, War of 1812, opposite Hell Gate.

other Demonstrations of Joy and Satisfaction, more than of late, in that all distinction of Party and Faction being Removed.

On Saturday last arrived here from *Bristol* the Ship *Randal Gally*, having on board several Men and Women Servants, which are to be disposed of by Messieurs *Latouch* and *Haynes*, Merchants in *New York*. There are men of several Trades among them, others are Husbandmen. They are to be seen on board said Ship.

New York, December 27.—There are Letters in Town (by way of Boston) from Persons that may be depended on (dated in October last) which advise, That my Lord De La War continues Governour of the Province of New York, and that his Lordship intends to set out for his said Government early in the Spring.

And that Mr. *Orom*, Chaplain of his Majesty's Fort in New York (who is now in London) is like to be Married to an agreeable young Lady of a considerable Fortune, (said to be £12,000).

On Saturday the 2d of *September* next, at ten o'Clock in the Morning, in the Exchange Market House, near the Long Bridge, will be exposed to Sale by publick Vendue, the Plantation of the late Capt. Thomas *Coddrington*, containing about Thirty Acres of Land, besides two Out Lots of about eight Acres each, with the Orchard and Dwelling house, and Appurtenances; All in the Bounds of *Harlem*, in the Out-Ward of the City of *New York*. The said Plantation is Pleasantly situated, about five Miles out of Town, on the South East Side of the Island, fronting the River, and is in breadth along the Waterside, Forty Rods.

There are great plenty of Lobsters and Fish near the House, and the Place is capable of being both made Pleasant and Profitable. The Title is good, and may be seen at the House of *John Chambers*, who is one of the Persons impowered to sell the same.

Ran-away, about two Months ago, from *Moses Gombauld*, Merchant, in *New York*, an Indian Boy named *Pero*, about 18 years of Age, speaks *French, English & Spanish* but bad; had on when he went away, a lap'd double Breasted blue Jacket and Breeches and has thick bushy Hair. Whoever takes up the said Indian Boy and secures him so that his master may have him again, shall have *Three Pounds* Reward and reasonable Charges paid By Moses Gombauld.

On Board the Ship Charming Polly, Capt. *Edward Bayley* Master, now riding at Anchor in the Harbour of *New York,* there are several *Palatine* and *Switzer* servants to be Sold; some are Farmers and some are Trades-men. To be agreed for on board the Ship, and taken off from thence by the Buyer.

New York, May 26.—On Monday the 19th of this Instant, departed this Life, in the 47th year of her Age, the lady of the honourable *George Clarke,* Esq. His Majesty's Lieutenant Governour of this Province. She was the eldest Daughter of the late hon. *Edward Hyde,* Esq; who descended from one of the most ancient Families in *England.* They were originally of the Principality of *Wales,* but settled at *Hyde* in *Cheshire* about one hundred years before William the Conquorer came to England, which has ever since been the Seat of the Family. The two Noble Families of the *Clarendons* and *Rochesters* are descended from that of the Hydes, as was the late Queens, *Mary* and *Anne,* from the *Clarendons.* As for the Character of Mrs *Clarke,* It may be truly said that few or none equalled her; She was a most Affectionate, and (if I may be allowed the Expression) Dutiful Wife, a Tender and Indulgent Parent, a Kind Mistress, and a sincere Friend; She was Charitable to all that were objects of it, without exception, and ever delighted in doing good Offices; She was a fine graceful Person, and a most agreeable Companion, and of that Sweetness and Calmness of Temper, that nothing could ruffle it, or draw a hard Expression from her: She never failed attending on the Publick Worship of her Maker, when her Health would permit; and, perhaps, few more punctual in the Duties of the Closet; and, indeed, she dyed with that Calmness, Serenity and Resignation, that showed her truly *Christian.* Her Loss is not only greatly lamented by her own Family, and those who had the honour of being allyed to her, but as well by all who ever had the pleasure of conversing with her as the many who have felt her Bounty. On *Thursday* Evening she was Interred in a Vault in *Trinity Church,* with Remains of her Mother, and the late Lady *Cornbury,* in the most handsome and decent Manner: her Pall being supported by part of his Majesty's Council for this Province, and some of the Members of the General Assembly, and attended by all the Ministers, and most of the Principal Inhabitants of the City (Minute guns being fired from the Fort, and sundry Vessels in the Harbour, during the Solemnity). And as it was a Pleasure to Her in her Life, to feed the Hungry, so on the Day of her Funeral a Loaf of Bread was given to every Poor Person that would receive it.

To all Gentlemen, Sailors and others, who have a mind to try their Fortunes on a cruizing. Voyage against the enemy; That the Brig *Hester* and Sloop *Polly*, are now fitting out at *New York* in the best Manner; (under Command of Capt. *Francis Rosewell* and Capt. *S. Bayard*) the Owners of said Vessels being to find every Thing necessary for such an undertaking. The Brig is a fine new single Deck Vessel of 150 Tons, to mount 32 Guns, and to be mann'd with 120 Men; the Sloop is also new, Burthen 100 Tons, to mount 26 Guns, and be mann'd with 80 men; being both prime Sailors, and are to go in Company. Whoever inclines to go in either of said Vessels, may see the Articles at the house of Mr. *Benjamin Kierstede,* Tavern-Keeper on the New Dock.

New York, January 9.—Last Tuesday Morning, one *James Gililin,* a Sailor, had the Misfortune to fall from the Foremast Head of Capt. *Boyd's* Brig, in this Harbour, and was very much bruised, but we hear he is now in a fair Way of Recovery.

The next Day *William McDowel,* a Sailor, fell into the River from on board Capt. Merseyer's Sloop, then going out, and as the Weather was sharp, he very narrowly escaped being drowned; several Boats put off from the Shore immediately, one of which had the good Luck to reach him just as he was sinking.

I should take it very kindly, if such of my Readers who are above six Months in Arrear for the Post Boy, would be pleased to remember the Printer.

Joseph Leddel, Pewterer, who for many years has lived at the Sign of the Platter in *Dock Street* opposite to Mr. *Franks,* is now removed to the lower End of *Wall Street,* near the Meal Market, in the House where Mr. *Joseph Sacket* lately lived, and has the same Sign; where his former Customers, or any others, may be supplied with most Sorts of Pewter-Ware, Wholesale or Retail, at reasonable Rates; and gives ready Money for old Pewter and Brass.

To be Sold. The Sloop *King Solomon,* Burthen about 100 Tons (more or less) with all her Guns, Tackle and Apparel, now lying at *Stephen Bayard's* Wharff, in *New York:* Also a House and Lot of Ground in *New York* formerly known by the Name of the Ana baptist Meeting house: Also a Negro Woman that understands all sorts of House Work, and a Negro Boy; a Marble Chimney Piece, three Marble Tables, three Riding Chairs and a single

Horse Chaise; 16,000 two foot shingles; 150 Elephant's Teeth; three Desks, two Cases of Drawers, a Mahogeny Book Case, six Dozen of Boston Axes, 360 Gallons of Spirits sundry sorts; Whoever inclines to buy any of the above, may apply to *Thomas Noble* and *Joseph Scott,* in New York.

New York, June 11.—Wednesday last his Excellency our Governor embarked on board a Sloop for *Albany,* where he is to meet the Chiefs of the *Five Nations* of *Indians,* in order to renew and strengthen the Treaties of Peace and Friendship which have so long subsisted between this Government and those Nations; and the next day arrived an Express from the Eastward, with the Dispatches brought by His Majesty's Sloop *Swallow* into *Boston;* Those for this Government were immediately thereupon sent up after his Excellency, which overtook him at *Kingston,* in the County of *Ulster,* where War was declared against *France,* at the Head of the Regiment of that County, last Saturday Afternoon. The Packets for *New Jersey, &c.,* were forwarded directly along.

Saturday last arrived here our two Privateers the Brig *Hester,* Capt. *Bayard,* and Sloop *Polly,* Capt. *Jefferies,* with their Prize so much talk'd of, from *Cape Fare;* she is a beautiful Ship, almost new, of near 200 Tons, and laden chiefly with Cocoa; but we don't hear that the Pieces of Eight have been found, as was reported: After unloading her at *Cape Fare,* several of the Men took their shares and left the Vessels: It is said they share about 1,100 wt. of Cocoa per Man.

It is with Pleasure we can inform our Readers, that notwithstanding some idle Reports spread abroad last Week, we have Advice from *Albany,* that his Excellency our Governor has met the five Nations of *Indians* there, and renewed the Covenant Chain with them, and that the *Indians* seemed very well satisfied: It is said they have concluded a Treaty of Neutrality with the *French Indians* for the present War. His Excellency is hourly expected here, after whose Arrival, we may be able to give our Readers a fuller Account.

Thursday last His Excellency our Governor arrived safe here from *Albany,* and the next day his Majesty's Declaration of War against the *French* King, as also his Majesty's most gracious Declaration for the Encouragement of his Ships of War and Privateers, were proclaimed with the usual Solemnity; the Streets being lined by Militia of

this City from his Excellency's House to the Fort, where they were first proclaimed, and from thence to the City Hall: To both which Places his Excellency was attended by the Members of his Majesty's Council, the Corporation, and a great Number of the principal Gentlemen of this City. After the Solemnity was over, they returned to his Excellency's House, where his Majesty's and the Royal Family's Healths, Success to his Majesty's Arms, and other Loyal Toasts were drank.

New York, August 20.—On Monday last, departed this Life, in the 67th Year of his Age, and the next Day was very decently interred, the Worshipful and Worthy JOHN CRUGER, Esq., Mayor of this City, whose affable, humane, and most obliging Temper and Deportment, justly gained him the Respect and Esteem of all. He was elected and served as Alderman of the Dock Ward for Twenty-two Years successively, and in the Year 1739, (to the general Satisfaction of the Inhabitants) appointed Mayor, by his Honour the Lieut. Governor, in which Office he continued with great Applause to the Day of his Death. He was a most tender indulgent Parent, a kind Master, an upright Magistrate, and a good Friend; and those to whom he was known, must acknowledge he had and practised many excellent Qualities worthy of Imitation; and as he always lived a sober, religious good Life, so he died with great Calmness and Resignation. *Mark the perfect Man, and behold the Upright; for the end of that Man is Peace.* Psal. xxxvii. 37.

New York, Sept. 3.—Last Friday came in here a French Prize Ship called *Le Bon* bound from *Rochelle* to *Louisbourgh,* loaded with Salt, Flour and Cordage, taken the 8th Inst. by Captain *Barnes* in a Privateer belonging to this Place near *Cape Breton.* The Brig *Bachelors* sailed out of the Hook Saturday last, the Ship *David* fell down, and is supposed will sail to day. 'Tis computed there will be before Winter 113 Sail of Privateers at Sea, from the British American Colonies; mostly stout Vessels and well manned. A Naval Force, equal (some say) to that of *Great Britain* in the Time of Queen *Elizabeth.*

WHEREAS I am inform'd that several Boatmen and others, intending to come to the Market of New York with Wood and other Necessaries, have been under the Apprehensions that they should be impressed for his Majesty's Service.

I do hereby give Notice, that none shall be impressed but such as belong to inward bound Vessels from Sea.

Given under my Hand on board his Majesty's Ship, *Launceston,* at New York, the 24th September, 1744.

PETER WARREN.

Those who have any Bear's Grease, that's clean and good, to dispose of, may have a good Price for it; and are desired to acquaint the Printer of this Paper where it may be had and the Price.

New York, Oct. 29.—Last Week one of the Prize Vessels lately brought into this Port, and condemned; being refitted, and very richly loden for Boston, had the misfortune to be cast away in going through *Hellgate,* and is thought the Ship and Cargo will be entirely lost.

All persons that have any demands on the Prizes lately brought into the Port of New York, by the Privateers *Hester, Clinton, Mary Ann* and *Polly,* are desired to bring in their Accounts to Peter Van Burgh Livingston, in order to receive Payment; and those that are indebted for Sugars, bought at Vendue, are desired to make speedy Payment, to prevent Trouble.

The noted *Tom Bell* was last Week seen by several who knew him, walking about this City, with a large black Patch on one of his Cheeks, and wrapt up in a Great Coat: and is supposed to be still lurking.

New York, November 12.—Thursday last three of our Privateers, *viz.* the Brig Hester, and Sloops Polly and Delight commanded by the Captains *Bayard, Morgan* and *Langdon,* all compleately fitted and mann'd, sailed in Consort, on a Cruize against his Majesty's Enemies.

And Yesterday, another Privateer Sloop, commanded by Capt. *Richards,* also compleately fitted and manned, fell down to the Hook, in order to proceed on a cruize. The Privateer Brig Greyhound, being a fine new vessel, commanded by Capt. *Jeffery,* (late commander of the Polly) is in great forwardness, being almost mann'd already, and will sail with all possible expedition.

The largest *French* Prize lately brought in here, called the *Commodore,* being an extraordinary Sailor, is also fitting up with great Diligence for a Privateer, and is now called the *Prince Charles,* to be commanded by Capt. *Jacobus Kierstede,* an old, brave, experienced Commander: She is upwards of 300 Tons, exceedingly well found and roomly, and is to carry 24 Carriage Guns, besides Swivels, and Men proportionable and will be reckoned the stoutest

Vessel fitted out of North America. A fine new ship, called the *Clarendon,* lately launched, commanded by Capt. *John Jauncey,* and a Brig commanded by Capt. *Rosewel,* are both fitting out also for a privateering Voyage, and are to sail in Consort.

'Tis expected the above mentioned Privateers will be all ready at Sea before Spring; when we shall have from this City 3 stout Ships, 4 Briggs and Six Sloops, all well fitted for War.

An Account of the New-invented Pensilvanian FIRE PLACES: Wherein their Construction and Manner of Operation is particularly explained; their Advantages above every other method of warming Rooms demonstrated; and all Objections that have been raised against the Use of them, answered and obviated. With Directions for putting them up, and for using them to the best Advantage. And a Copper-Plate, in which the several parts of the Machine are exactly laid down, from a Scale of equal Parts. (Price 1 shilling). The above mentioned Fire Places are also to be sold by the Printer hereof.

To be Sold. A Good small Farm or Plantation in the Out Ward of the City of *New York,* containing Thirty Acres, adjoining upon the East River, a little beyond *Turtle Bay* and opposite to the sign of the Union Flag; it is very conveniently situated, and has a commodious safe Landing Place and Harbour in a Cove, shelter'd from Ice and stormy Weather; it has two Houses upon it, and a good bearing Orchard, a Stream of Water running through it, and the River before it abounds in great Plenty of Fish, Lobsters and Crabs; the Rear thereof adjoins to the King's Highway: It lately belong'd to *Mangel Roll,* deceased. Whoever inclines to purchase the said Farm, may apply to Mr. *Samuel Beekman,* or to Mr. *Philip Minthorn,* living next to *William Sackerly's* in the Bowry-Lane, and agree on reasonable Terms.

Those young Gentlemen-Rakes who broke so many Windows at Midnight in this City, to shew their unchristian Way of rejoicing, may be assured if they don't make Satisfaction for the Wooden Shutters they broke in Beaver Street, their Names will be put in this Paper, and they be proved House breakers.

New York, September 23.—Last Tuesday Night departed this Life, and the next Day was decently interr'd, Mr. *Stephen De Lancey,* Merchant of this City, a very noted

Gentleman, of a fair Character; Brother to the Chief Justice of this Province, and Brother-in-Law to the brave Commodore *Warren*.

This Paper No. 156, completes the third Year of this Post-Boy; Some of my generous Subscribers are so kind as to prevent my asking, while I must take the Liberty to assure some others, that if they still continue to forget me, I shall be obliged to use some Methods of Retaliation.

By His Excellency

The Honourable George Clinton, *Captain* | *General and Governor in Chief of the Province of* New York, | and Territories *thereon depending in* America, Vice Admiral | of the same, and Vice Admiral of the Red Squadron of His | Majesty's Fleet. |

A Proclamation.

WHEREAS, it is thought necessary and expedient, that the Troops lately arrived here from *Gibraltar*, should do | Duty in the Garrison in this City, 'till their Departure from | this Place; and as a Desertion of any of the said Troops would | be very prejudicial to his Majesty's Service, and the Interest of | the Colonies in general: I HAVE therefore thought fit to | issue this Proclamation, hereby, in his Majesty's Name, strictly | forbidding any Person or Persons whatsoever, in this Province, | to entertain any of the said Troops that they shall suspect to | have deserted, or that shall at any time hereafter be advertised | to have deserted; and all Commanders of Privateers, and | Masters of other Vessels, are hereby strictly charged and required | not to entertain or receive on board their respective Vessels, any | of the said Troops, in order to carry or transport them beyond | Sea, as they will answer the same at the utmost Rigour of the | Law.

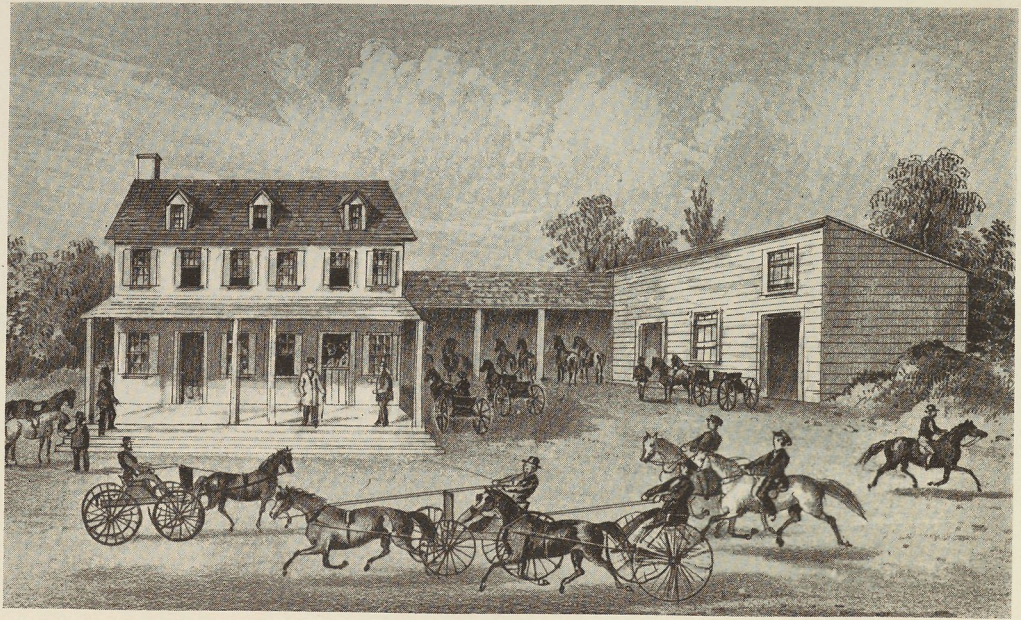
Given under my Hand and Seal at Arms in New York, *this third Day of* February, *in the year of our Lord* 1745, *and in the Nineteenth year of His Majesty's Reign.*

G. Clinton.

By his Excellency's Command,

J. Catherwood, Secry.

God Save the King.



The Old Hazzard House, corner 84th Street and Third Avenue, 1835. A noted Tavern of the time. The first stopping place of the Danbury Post Coach.

THE HAZZARD HOUSE

The old "Hazzard House," so called after the proprietor, George Hazzard, was located on the corner of Third avenue and Eighty-fourth street, which was for many years, and until the introduction of more expeditious modes of conveyance, the first stopping place, on the route of the "Danbury Post-coaches," the only mode of public conveyance between the upper and lower portions of the city, until about the year 1835, when Thomas Fisher undertook what, at the period above spoken of, was deemed a prodigious enterprise, and established a line of omnibuses, consisting of four, capable of carrying ten passengers each, with an interval of one hour between their times of departure from either end of the route, with an extra stage or coach for the accommodation of persons residing in Harlem and its vicinity, into which they embarked upon the arrival of the regular stage at Yorkville. The rate of fare to Yorkville was 18¾ cents, and to Harlem, two miles farther up, 25 cents.

Fisher's line of omnibuses was continued, with varied success, for several years, when it came into the possession of John Murphy, by purchase, who continued to run the same until the year 1839, at the above rates of fare, when De Witt C. Kellinger became proprietor of an opposition line of stages, and was instrumental in causing a reduction in the rates of fare, that to Yorkville being 12½ cents, and to Harlem 18¾ cents.

About this time the Harlem Railroad Co. commenced running small cars on their road, from Walker street and the Bowery to Yorkville and Harlem, and for some time quite a spirited strife was maintained between the rival

modes of conveyance to and from the upper portion of the island, and was kept up until a reduction was made in the rate of fare of 12½ cents to Harlem, when the running of small cars on the Fourth avenue, by the Harlem Railroad Company was abandoned above the thickly populated section of the city.

At the time we speak of, the entire upper portion of the city, above Fourteenth street, was very sparsely populated, much of it being under cultivation as farms and market gardens, while a large portion, particularly above Twenty-eighth street, was in use by private residences, having large gardens attached in a high state of cultivation—the proprietors residing therein only during the summer months, using exclusively private conveyances to their places of business in the lower part of the city, and residing "down town," as it was termed, during the winter months of the year. Among the most extensive proprietors of such suburban villas may be mentioned the Costars, Cuttings, Brevoorts, Beekmans, Joneses, Rikers, Alvords, Grenzabachs, Willitts, Wagstaffs, Dobbins, Primes, Astors, Foulks, Rhinelanders, Schermerhorns, and others.

As above stated, the upper portion of the island was sparsely populated, except at some particular locality, such as Yorkville, Harlem, Manhattanville, &c. (little villages in themselves), and would in all probability have remained so, in a great measure, until the present time, but for the rivalry engendered between the proprietors of the several modes of public conveyance to and from the city proper. The reduction in the rates of fare consequent upon such competition, induced large numbers of our citizens, and others, to visit the upper portion of the island; and becoming impressed with its great natural beauty and attractiveness, many became purchasers of property, and

located themselves permanently at various points on the route travelled by the railroad cars and omnibuses. From this period may be dated the almost unparalleled growth of the section of the city above Fourteenth street, great inducements being held out in the low value placed upon real estate—city building lots at that period being readily sold at prices varying from one hundred to four hundred dollars—to persuade persons to purchase and become permanent residents.

The facilities for communicating between the two sections of the city gradually increased at the last-mentioned rate of fare, however, until the year 1845, when a complete revolution took place, so far at least as the rate of travel was concerned, by the establishment of a new line of omnibuses from the corner of Pell street and the Bowery, to Eighty-sixth street, Yorkville, by Charles Whitson, carrying passengers the entire distance for 6¼ cents. Previous to this time, however, the Murphy Brothers had succeeded in securing a monopoly of the travel on the Third avenue, having purchased the line of stages owned by De Witt C. Kellinger. Between the two contestants for the travelling patronage of the Third avenue (the Murphys and Whitson), a bitter spirit of hostility arose, in which the patrons of the respective lines occasionally took part. This continued for several years, during which time several others lines of omnibuses were established, terminating at various points on the route to Harlem—as one at Twenty-eighth street and Third avenue, by Jonas F. Conklin & Co., and another at Sixty-first street and Third avenue, by Losee and Ryerson. Mr. Whitson having, finally, disposed of his line of stages to the Murphy Brothers, they again secured the monopoly of the travel on the Third avenue, above Sixty-first street,

and retained it for some time, and until the line of omnibuses, terminating at Sixty-first street, having been purchased by Mr. John B. Dingledein from Losee & Ryerson, the new proprietor of the last-mentioned line of omnibuses was induced to extend it to Yorkville.

Again the spirit of competition ran high, and became infused not only into the owners of the two rival stage lines, but also into the patrons of each respectively, who apparently took as great an interest in the success of their favorite omnibuses as the proprietors themselves, while the monotony of a six miles drive from Yorkville to the City Hall was frequently enlivened by the contention of the passengers in the respective stages, which, although travelling at the highest rate of speed attainable by horse-power, generally kept within talking distance of each other during the journey.

This state of things existed without much variation, until the year 1852, when the Third Avenue Railroad Company obtained a grant from the Common Council, permitting them to lay rails, and run small city cars thereon, from the junction of Broadway and Park Row to Harlem Bridge, a distance of nine miles, at a rate of fare not exceeding six cents for each passenger. The various stage interests, interested or affected by the grant to the said railroad company, were reconciled, and the road, shortly after obtaining the privilege of running their cars, went into practical operation. During 1860 over eight millions of passengers were carried over its rails. No better illustration of the unprecedented growth and expansion of the city of New York need be furnished, than a comparison of the business of the old Danbury post-coaches, carrying four inside, and making one trip per day, each way, between the upper and lower portions of

our city, with their stopping place, the "Hazzard House," with that of the Third Avenue Railroad, carrying tens of thousands of passengers in their cars daily, taking their departure, from either end of the road, every two or three minutes; together with their then new and magnificent dépôt building, on Third avenue, between Sixty-fifth and Sixty-sixth streets—the largest and most commodious structure of this description, probably, in the world at that time.

The old "Hazzard House," as it appears in our engraving, represents that building as it existed about the year 1835. At that, and until a much later period, Third avenue was one of the most magnificent drives in the world, being macadamized from Twenty-eighth street to the Harlem Bridge; and, taken in connection with "Cato's," or the "Old Post Road," which intersected Third avenue at Forty-fifth street, and also at Sixty-fifth street, was much used by our sporting citizens of that period, as a drive, giving them ample opportunity of testing the mettle and speed of their trotters. Races were of almost daily occurrence, the starting points being generally from some noted locality on the avenue, as "Sparks' Four Mile House," "Dan Flynn's," "Cato's," or the "Hazzard House"; and, occasionally, when the merits of some famous or favorite horses were to be severely tested, the entire distance run was from Twenty-eighth street (where the macadamizing commenced) to the Harlem Bridge, a distance of nearly five and a half miles.

The horses appearing on the foreground of our engraving, represent some of the famous trotters of the time, as they appeared preparatory to starting on a race to the Harlem Bridge.

At a later period, and about the year 1845, the "Hazzard House" was enlarged, improved, and its appearance entirely changed, in order that it might be made to conform to the improved condition of the locality, and to meet the demand of its increased patronage; but, contrary to all general rules (which, of course, have their exceptions, as in the present instance), the march of improvement, and the increase of vehicle travel on Third avenue, generally advantageous to all descriptions of business, proved ruinous to the proprietor of the "Hazzard House." The public cart, the grocery wagon, the omnibus, the railroad car, and every other description of commonplace or useful vehicle, effectually monopolized the carriage-way of this broad avenue, or, at all events, sufficient thereof to render its use by the private carriage or the light trotting wagon, at a rate of speed approximating to the 2.40 gait, not only a matter of difficulty, but at times extremely *Hazard-ous!* and, as a consequence, the source from which the proprietor of the "House" derived his principal patronage, was eventually driven entirely from the road, and diverted to other localities, generally outside the city limits and in the adjoining counties, where it was less liable to interruption or interference.



(Courtesy New York Historical Society)

THE CUSTOM HOUSE (1850), NOW THE SUB-TREASURY, CORNER WALL STREET AND NASSAU. THE ASSAY OFFICE ADJOINING ON RIGHT WAS REMOVED 1920. THE FACADE OF THIS BUILDING HAS BEEN PLACED IN THE NEW AMERICAN BUILDING IN REAR OF THE METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART. THE CREDIT OF PRESERVING THIS INTERESTING BIT OF ARCHITECTURE BELONGS TO MR. I. N. PHELPS STOKES.

SOME MINUTES OF THE COMMON COUNCIL BEFORE THE REVOLUTION

As far as we can ascertain, the proceedings of the Common Council of early New York that are presented herewith, were not enlivened by the amenities of our recent local governmental conclaves. The servants of an effete monarchy, who composed the Council were evidently lacking in the bold, martial spirit that animates our present-day civic representatives. There is nothing in the records to indicate that the rude popular amusements of the 18th century such as cock-fighting, bear-baiting, etc., were reflected in the deliberations of public servants. The lie direct and the retort vituperative were apparently not common in the parliamentary proceedings of the city's forebears, and those accustomed to the picturesque methods of today, may consider the early contrast a very tame one.

Janeway's Farm on present Chatham Street

1765.—Petition of George Janeway, carpenter, setting forth that he is entitled to a lot of ground lying on the south-west side of the Fresh Water, and the east-south-east side of the Kelk-hook, which adjoins the land of this Corporation, and gives notice that he is desirous of a survey.

The Brick Church on present Beekman and Nassau Streets

1766.—Petition of the Ministers, Elders, Deacons, Trustees, Communicants, and other members of the English Presbyterian Church of the city of New York, setting forth, among other things, that they are possessed of a spacious and convenient edifice for the public service of Almighty God, and the administration of Divine Ordinances, according to their wholesome and approved form of discipline and worship; yet, by their great and continued growth, that building is rendered altogether in-

capable of containing the Congregation; and the Cemetery too small for the decent interment of the dead; and therefore praying that this Board would take their extreme necessities into their serious consideration, and grant to them the angular lot adjoining the ground lately called the Vine-yard, and to the Green, for the erection of a new church with an additional lot suitable for a cemetery. Granted at a rent of £40 per annum.

Regulation of Murray Street

1768.—Petition of several inhabitants, living in and near Murray Street, that the same might be regulated; whereupon it is ordered that the same be regulated by the Committee for regulating the several public streets, in the West Ward.

Value of Land on the "Kalch-hook," present Broadway, near Pearl Street

1769.—William P. Smith produced deed to the Corporation of ten-twelfths of a lot 248 feet square, situated to the northward of the "Common-field" of this city, near the Fresh Water, bounded on the west by Broadway, and on the east, north and south sides by Corporation lands, for which lot this Board has agreed to pay Mr. Smith £1,713, and such payment is thereupon ordered.

Regulation of the Streets on the "King's Farm"

1773.—The major part of the Committee appointed to regulate the streets in the vicinity of the College, made their report in substance as follows: We, the subscribers, having had Murray Street leveled, from the head of it down to a corner house, now occupied by Mathew, a baker, making a descent of two inches for every foot. We have also had Robinson Street leveled, from the head of it, at Merselis' house, to the College gate. We have also had Warren Street leveled, from the head of it at Cox's Tavern corner, down to Samuel Francis' house.

The Bridewell

1774.—Plan of a Bridewell advertised for. In 1775 they adopted one furnished by Theophilus Hardenbrook, and a Committee appointed to carry out the plan, (afterward erected in the present Park, on the Broadway side of the City Hall—demolished a few years since.)

PROGRESS OF THE PARK, COLLECT (OR FRESH WATER POND,) SWAMP, BROADWAY AND ADJACENT PARTS, FOR YEARS AFTER THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR.

The Place of Execution removed from Tryon Row to a locality in the present Park, between the City Hall and Hall of Records

1784.—On reading the petition of a number of inhabitants in Chatham Street and Tryon Row, praying that the building lately erected for the execution of criminals may not be erected near their houses, it was ordered that the said building be removed, and placed between and on a range with the Alms-house and Gaol.

It is proposed to lay out streets near the Kalch-hook, or in the vicinity of the present Reade and Duane Streets

1784.—Petition of Henry Kipp and others, that a Committee be appointed for laying out streets near the Kalch-hook, was read, and a Committee appointed accordingly.

The "Upper Barracks," along Chambers Street, in the rear of the present Park, leased to families

1784.—A petition of sundry persons residing in and occupying the upper barracks, praying leases for the same, was read, and the consideration thereof postponed. Afterward assented to.

The old Powder Magazine, (on the island in Collect Pond), discontinued

1785.—The old Powder Magazine was discontinued, and a new one ordered to be erected at Inclaubergh.

A claimant presents himself for a part of the ground within the present Park

1785.—A petition of Isaac Sears, relative to his right to part of the ground whereon the Bridewell is erected, was read and referred to a Committee. This petition set forth that by certain Indentures, duly made by Thomas Arden

and wife, dated the 2d and 3d days of February, 1770, he became and still stood seized in fee simple of the share of said Arden, in that piece of ground bounded westerly, in front, by Broadway, southerly by the Green commonly called the "Fields," easterly by the ground belonging to the Corporation and occupied with the poor-house, and northerly by other ground of the said Corporation. Of which piece of land John Harris the elder was seized at the time of his death; that the said petitioner actually paid for the said piece of ground the sum of Eighty Pounds. That the Bridewell was afterward erected on part of the said ground; and offered to release his claim upon payment of said consideration money, with lawful interest; which proposition was accepted by the Corporation.

A Proposition, for the first time, made to inclose the land now known as the Park

June, 1785.—A plan of the Commissioners of the Alms-house for inclosing the ground commonly called the Fields, was presented to the Board for their approval, which was approved, if it could be done without expense to the Corporation.

Concerning the Bridge at Lispenard's Meadows, (across the present Canal Street, at Greenwich Street.)

1786.—A Committee appointed to examine the bridge near Mr. Lispenard's, represented to be much out of repair,

Ordered that the Alderman and Assistant of the Out Ward direct the bridge at Mr. Lispenard's to be rebuilt, (if necessary,) of stone.

The present City Hall Place first regulated

1786.—A Committee appointed to regulate Augustus Street.

Beginning to Improve the Park

1787.—*Ordered,* That the paupers in the Alms-house be employed in collecting street dirt, and spreading it on the Commons in front of the Alms-house, to manure the ground and prepare it for grass-seed.

The Collect Pond surveyed, and a Diagram of the Streets to be laid out in that vicinity prepared

1790.—*Ordered,* A Committee to cause a survey to be made of the ancient bounds of the Fresh Water Pond, and report the same to the Board.

1790.—The Committee appointed delivered in a survey for the several streets in the vicinity of Fresh Water, which was ordered to be filed.

The Barracks to be sold, and the Old building removed

1790.—*Ordered,* That the Treasurer be directed to sell, in manner most advantageous, on or before the 20th April next, the building situated in the rear of the Alms-house, formerly occupied as barracks. The purchaser to remove all the materials by the first day of June next.

The Side-walks of Broadway first Paved, from Vesey to Murray Streets

1790.—The Street Committee reported in favor of laying a foot-walk, paved with brick or flat stone, on west side of Great George Street, (Broadway), from Vesey Street to Murray Street, and on the opposite side; the same to be laid along the Bridewell fence.

A Claim of Title to the Fresh Water Pond purchased by the Corporation
The Park first inclosed, by a Post and Rail fence

1792.—The Street Committee reported that they had procured a quantity of posts and rails for the purpose of inclosing the pasture in the Common lands for the cows of the Alms-house. (This pasture was some distance in the upper part of the island.) And proposed that the said posts and rails should be used for the present to inclose the fields in front of the Alms-house, to protect the trees to be planted there this fall.

The Collect or Fresh Water Pond staked
Another Survey in vicinity of the Pond
The Old Alms-house, on the site of the present City Hall, proposed to be abandoned and a new building to be erected

1794.—The Board proceeded to the consideration of the subject of the Alms-house, and it was determined that the existing buildings were become unfit for the accommodation of the poor, being in a ruinous condition, whereupon

it was resolved to apply to the legislature for leave to establish a lottery for the raising of $10,000, to defray the expense of erecting a new building.

Proposition to dig out Broadway, north of the present Duane Street

1795.—A petition for digging out the Broadway, north of Barclay Street, agreeable to its regulation, was referred. A Canal on the line of the present Canal Street proposed.

Site of the new Alms-house selected in the present Park, along the south line of Chambers Street

1796.—It was resolved, that the new Alms-house be erected on the rear of the ground of the old Alms-house. The plan of the building was adopted about the same time.

Concerning the proposed Canal

1796.—A Committee appointed to confer with the proprietors of the ground through which the contemplated canal is to pass, from the Fresh Water Pond into Hudson river.

The New Alms-house occupied and the Old one removed

1797.—*Ordered,* That the paupers be removed from the old into the new Alms-house.

1797.—*Ordered,* That Mr. Harsen take order for the taking down of the old Alms-house.

The Progress of the Canal

1804.—Application of Otis Toft and Silas Lindsey, to be informed of the regulation of Duggan or Canal Street. Referred to Committee on the Tunnel.

1805.—The Street Commissioner is directed to report a list of the owners of land in the direction of the canal or tunnel intended by the survey of Charles Loss, in February, 1803.

1805.—The Committee on the subject of the Tunnel, presented their report in favor of an open canal, to pass

through a street one hundred feet wide; whereupon it was resolved, that a street of one hundred feet in breadth, be accordingly laid out, and that the Street Commissioner be authorized to receive cessions for that purpose from the proprietors who are willing to cede, and that a canal of feet in breadth and feet in depth be constructed of brick or stone, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

The Old Tea Water Pump

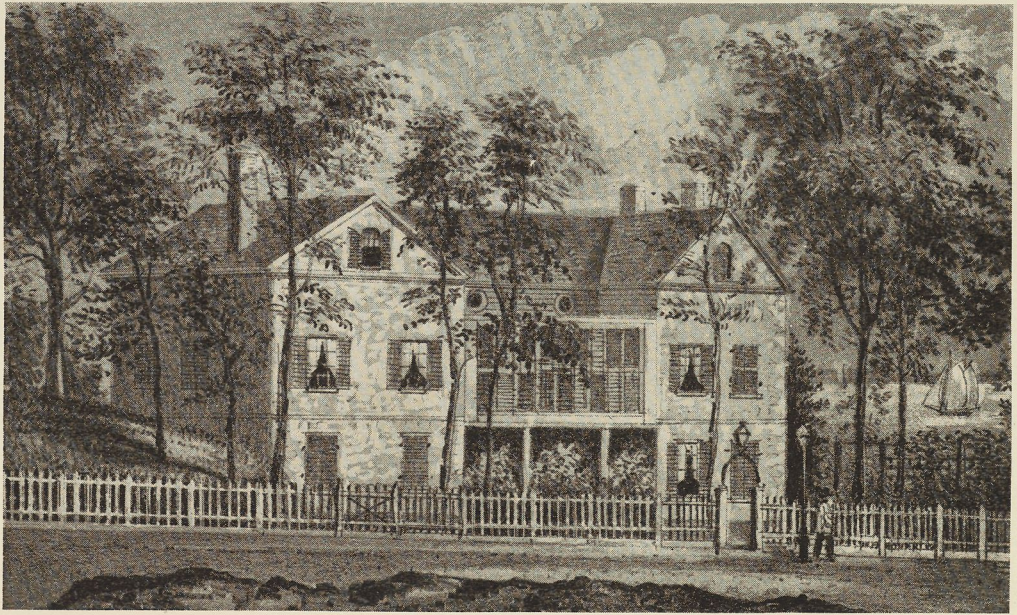
1805.—Petition of Abraham Shoemaker, for liberty to conduct the water of the late Tea water pump into Orange Street. Referred.

The Committee on the petition of Abraham Shoemaker, praying leave to erect his water works in such manner as to convey the water into the carts in Orange Street, reported, that as he formerly took the water from Chatham Street, it would be no serious inconvenience. The Board therefore allow his petition during their pleasure.

The Collect

1805.—The Committee appointed to examine the state of the Collect reported that it was filled with the bodies of dead animals, and was dangerous to the public health. Whereupon, it was ordered that such animals be removed, and further, that the tunnels or sewers be made to pass through the dam, to carry off the water; and that the head of the Collect be filled in with good and wholesome earth.

1805.—The Street Commissioner reported that he had the offer of several thousand loads of dirt, at five cents per load, and is authorized to purchase it for filling in the Collect.



The old Col. Smith House on East 61st Street, near East River.

SIDE LIGHTS ON EVERY DAY LIFE IN OLD NEW YORK

The average historian has rarely room in his ponderous tomes for anything but the view from the Olympian heights of history. But the real story of the people is best described in their little intimate notices and their records published in less important documents. We have always found the pages of the little weekly papers of old New York a fruitful source of material. We append a few such extracts:

NOTICE is hereby given to all Persons whatsoever, that after the Date hereof, the first Person that it can be proved against, that shall fire a Gun in my Woods, or any Inclosure on my Farm near Fresh Water, must expect to be sued for Trespass, and all Damages that I have sustained by firing of Guns, &c. and the Reason of my giving this publick Notice, is that they may not hereafter plead Ignorance. On Saturday Afternoon last, the dry Leaves in my Woods behind my Barn was set on fire, and very probably by the Wad of a Gun, and the Wind blowing fresh, it soon got to a great Head, and within 40 yards of my Stacks of Hay, Grain, Barn, &c. but by a chance Discovery, and timely Assistance of some People at work hard by, the Fire was happily extinguished. NICH. BAYARD.

New York, January 19.—On Wednesday last in the Forenoon a Fire broke out in the Roof of the City Hall, at some Distance from the Chimney; but by the immediate Attendance of the Magistrates, and Assistance of the Inhabitants (who have been always remarkable for their Readiness and Dexterity on such Occasion) it was soon extinguished.

Three Persons were observed to be extraordinary active and useful; one was *Francis Davison,* a Carpenter (being the same Person that was so instrumental in extinguishing the Fire formerly in the Cupola of the New Dutch Church) who got out upon the Roof with an Axe, and cut the Roof open where the Fire was, the Engine at the same time playing the Water upon him, and the Weather being intensely cold, by the time the Fire was out he was cloathed

with Ice. The other two Persons *Duncan Brown* Mate, and *John Ebbets* Mariner, belonging to a Vessel in the Harbour. The next Day the Corporation met, and sent for the said *Francis Davison, Duncan Brown* and *John Ebbets,* when the Mayor returned them the Thanks of the Corporation for their good Services, and *Order'd,* Seven Pounds to be paid to the said *Francis Davison,* and Four Pounds each to the said *Duncan Brown* and *John Ebbets,* by their Treasurer, and also ordered each of them to be presented with the Freedom of the Corporation, as an Encouragement to others to behave with the same Spirit and Diligence on such Occasions. It is not certainly known how the Fire began, but as it first took under the Shingles in a Room where two Criminals were confined, and at a considerable Distance from the Chimney, it is generally believed the Fire was there by those Criminals.

City of New York, ss.

WHEREAS the Health of this City (with God's Blessing) greatly depends on the Freeing the Streets, Lanes, Alleys and Docks, from Filth or Dirt, Heaps of Dung and Rubbish, and Oyster Shells, and Keeping them clean from such Nusances: These are therefore, *in his Majesty's Name,* to require and command all and every of the Inhabitants of this City, immediately to clear away all such Nusances, and to keep their Doors and Kennels clean and free from all such offensive Materials, or they shall be prosecuted for their Neglect, as the Law directs in such Cases, by JOHN AYSCOUGH, *Sheriff.*

Whereas *Patrick Smith,* who lives at *Beekman's Slip,* in this City, did, something better than a fortnight ago, take in one *James Green* of Stamford in Connecticut, who was taken sick with the Small-Pox, and kept him in a manner concealed from any Body's knowledge (save as my Family heard somebody groan, I living in one End of the same House) and it is to be feared his Treatment was not as it ought to have been in such a Distemper; till it was grown so bad that he could not be removed, when the authority was appriz'd of it. Nevertheless, thro' Providence, the Man is now recovered, and gone from thence; so that I think that any of my Country Customers may use my House with as little Danger of the Small-Pox, as they did heretofore. *Benj. Taylor.*

CONCERNING THE FIRST STEAM FRIGATE OF THE WAR OF 1812

IN COMMON COUNCIL, SEPTEMBER 26, 1814.

The undersigned having at the request of the Secretary of the Navy of the United States undertaken to superintend the building and the equipment of a vessel of war to be propelled by steam, beg leave to represent to the Corporation, that without their co-operation in procuring money for its completion, this engine of defence, which promises to be so serviceable in protecting the city in the event of an attack upon it, must remain unfinished.

The pecuniary means that have been furnished by government to carry on this work, amount to $95,000; $15,000 of that sum having been remitted to us in cash, and $80,000 in Treasury notes. Hitherto we have been able to purchase materials and carry on the work with the latter description of paper, which we have been informed by the Navy Department, is the only species of remittance that can be made to us, and which, in the present embarrassed state of society, is found to be inadequate to the purpose.

Unwilling to stop the progress of a work which we deem to be so important to this country, and particularly to this city, and having latterly found it impracticable to carry it on without money, we applied to the banks for aid, proposing to deposit with them Treasury notes for the amount they might advance. On our being informed by those institutions that they were precluded by arrangements made among themselves, from affording us the requisite advances unless the same should be considered as part of a sum which they had agreed to loan to the Corporation for the defence of the city, we applied to the Committee of Defence to sanction the advance to be thus made to us, but learned with regret from that Committee, that the sum of money borrowed by the Corporation and placed at their disposal would be absorbed by their own operations. We then renewed our application to the banks, and were informed by Mr. Wilkes, in behalf of all those institutions in this city, that they would increase their loan to the Corporation to the amount of our wants if they should be requested by the Corporation to do so. Considering that this offer of the banks fully obviated the objection of the Committee of Defence, we sent them a copy of Mr. Wilkes' letter, requesting that they would authorize the loan to

be made to us, but were informed by them in answer to this last application that their powers were limited to the loan already made.

Under these circumstances we are compelled to resort to your body for aid and assistance. In addition to the sum of $95,000 already expended on the steam vessel and her machinery, we shall require $80,000 more to finish her. For this last sum or such parts of it as we may be furnished with by the Corporation, they will be supplied by us with United States Treasury notes.

When it is recollected that Mr. Fulton has devised a system of maritime defence which promises to be of such extensive use, and whose disinterestedness has prompted him not only to make a gratuitous tender of it to his country, but to undertake, also, without any pecuniary compensation, the labor of superintending its construction; when also the ship carpenters, Adam and Noah Brown, have expended their last shilling in the building of the vessel, and this under the most discouraging pecuniary difficulties, occasioned by advances which have enabled them to fit out with unexampled celerity the brig on Lake Champlain, with which the gallant McDonough defeated a superior British force, we cannot believe that the patriotic and enlightened body to whom we address ourselves, will hesitate in furnishing the means to enable us to finish so important a work, and which, without their aid must remain incomplete. There are now upward of 260 workmen employed on the hull and machinery of the steam vessel; these men require for the daily subsistence of themselves and their families, their wages as fast as they are earned, and so completely are their employers exhausted of the means of paying them, that, had not the Committee of Defence, at the solicitation of his Honor, loaned to us $10,000, the workmen must have been dismissed last Saturday.

We shall add nothing to what has been already said about the efficiency of this mode of harbor defence, but content ourselves with referring the Board to Commodore Decatur and other naval officers, whose opinions on that subject will undoubtedly have the weight which their professional skill entitles them to.

OLIVER WOLCOTT,
THOMAS MORRIS.

(The chairman, Col. Rutgers, was absent from the city, but approved the above.)

This application was granted to the extent of about $46,000 in all, advanced by the Corporation in 1814.

EARLY FIGURES OF IMMIGRATION
1807 - 1848

The principal immigration, in 1807, and some years following it, was from Ireland, but in comparison with the number it has since reached was quite insignificant—but still so considerable, that it was a subject of comment in our newspapers, as the large increase of immigration. In the year 1817, the immigration at this port amounted to 7,634. In the year 1819, the Hon. C. D. Colden, Mayor of the city, in answer to inquiries made by a committee of the Society for the Prevention of Pauperism, stated, that from the 1st day of March 1818, to the 1st day of November 1819, 18,930 foreign immigrants arrived in the city of New York, and were reported at his office, being a period of 20 months, or an average of nearly 947 per month, making for 10 months in 1818, 9,465; and for 10 months in 1819, 9,465. In the year 1820, the immigration amounted only to 4,662. The writer has no data by which to account for this apparent falling off, except that in 1819, there was a slight revulsion in business, which doubtless, affected the immigration of 1820. In that year the total population had only reached 123,706, and on the completion of the New York and Erie Canal in 1825, the population amounted to 168,000. From that time forward, immigration gradually began to increase, until the French revolution of 1830 and the troubles which followed in different parts of Europe, in Warsaw, Antwerp, &c., caused a more rapid increase; so that in 1831, 1832, and 1833, the writer from his place of business in South street, opposite Albany basin, has seen many shiploads of passengers, comprising whole families of men, women, and children, with their household goods, their farming utensils, wagons, &c., *bivouac* for days and nights on the wharf, until the towboats from Albany were ready to leave with them on their journey to the West. Many of these immigrants were Swiss and French, from the province of Alsace, on the Rhine, and some of the smaller German states. In this tide of immigration, many preferred remaining in our city; and in the eastern section of it, may now be found a large German population, with all the habits and manners of their own country. The immigrants with means, generally preferred going West with their families, purchasing land and working it. Many, in a few years, have become independent and wealthy.

Of those who, from necessity or want of means, could not go West, but remained part of our population, many have added to our burdens in every way; to our taxes for their support, for the education of their children in our schools, and some, with all these advantages, are of the class that prove they are not more easy to govern than the rest of our citizens.

Appointment of Commissioners of Immigration.

The revolution of 1848, and the convulsions in many parts of Europe, caused another impetus of immigration. In the year 1847, the whole subject of immigration was confided to a board of Commissioners, an organization chartered by the Legislature of the State, May 5th, styled the "Commissioners of Immigration." It is composed of six gentlemen, appointed by the Governor, whose services are without compensation. The Mayors of New York and Brooklyn, and the Presidents of the German Society, and of the Irish Emigrant Society, are also ex-officio members. The first persons named in the bill were, Gulian C. Verplanck, James Boorman, Jacob Harvey, Robert B. Minturn, William F. Havemeyer, and David C. Colden. All vacancies are filled by the Governor.

The Board organized on the 8th May, selecting Hon. Wm. F. Havemeyer as President, and made their first report to the Legislature, the 1st January, 1848. The Board have charge of the Marine Hospital at the Quarantine ground, Staten Island. Their landing depot is at Castle Garden, on the Battery. They also own 106 acres on Ward's Island, where numerous buildings are erected for the refuge of the immigrant and hospitals for the sick. Other accommodations are provided for the many immigrants constantly arriving at this port.

A NOTABLE HAPPENING

PASSING OF THE 42ND ST. SPUR OF THE ELEVATED A FORERUNNER OF GREAT IMPORTANCE. BEGINNING OF THE END OF OVERHEAD RAILROADS IN THIS CITY.

MAY, 1924

Forty-second Street property owners donned their gray fedoras or new straw hats yesterday and Grover Whalen buttoned on his pearl gray spats and together they marched in celebration of the removal of the "L" spur from Forty-second Street. The municipal and street cleaners' bands led the way and strangers emerging from Grand Central Terminal asked, "What's all the flags and racket about?"

After the parade the 800 or more celebrants repaired to the ballroom of the Hotel Commodore and listened to city officials explain how the elevated structure had been removed and who was responsible. George W. Sweeney, vice-president of the Commodore, was grand marshal of the parade and presided at the luncheon.

Mr. Whalen, Commissioner of Plant and Structures, speaking for the Mayor, pronounced the demolition of the "L" spur as the greatest constructive work done in New York in twenty-five years. He said Mayor Hylan hopes to see all the "L" structures in the city removed and closed by outlining what he had done to bring about the improvement. Comptroller Craig told how he had made it possible to raze the spur.

Then George P. Nicholson, Corporation Counsel, revealed, "with all due respect to Mr. Craig," how he had given legal advice and had had enabling acts drawn and so

had brought about the improvement. Each put himself forward in a modest, retiring manner as the man who removed the elevated from Forty-second Street. Lieutenant Governor Lunn then was asked to speak and he asked a most impolitic question.

"I'm trying to find out who did this," declared Mr. Lunn. "Who killed cock robin? Comptroller Craig got up and said he did it and then Mr. Nicholson said he did it. It seems as if every one had done it. I think there's credit enough to go around."

Other speakers were former State Senator Martin G. McCue, A. E. Thorne, president of the Forty-second Street Property Owners' and Merchants' Association; Capt. W. J. Pedrick, general manager of the Fifth Avenue Association, and Julius Miller, president of the Borough of Manhattan.

The parade started from the Depew Place entrance of the Commodore on the viaduct at 11 o'clock, marched over the viaduct to Fortieth Street, into Park Avenue and Forty-second Street and as far east as Third Avenue on Forty-second Street before returning. The spur has been completely removed in the last few weeks.



CHRONOLOGICAL SKETCH

of the Progress of

THE CITY OF NEW YORK

To the Close
of the Revolutionary War

Continued from Valentine's Manual, No. 8

1700. City watch increased to a constable and twelve men, citizens, to serve by turns.
1701. Earl of Bellamont died in this city, and was buried under the chapel in the fort.
—— A market-house erected at the present Old slip, then Burgers path.
1702. A free grammar school first established in this city, (Andrew Clarke appointed schoolmaster in 1705.)
—— Great pestilence in the city.
—— (May,) Lord Cornsbury arrived as Governor.
1703. Trinity Church-yard granted to the church by the city.
—— Population of the city, 5,250.
—— A cage pillory and stocks, for exposure of criminals, erected in front of the City Hall, at Coenties slip.
1704. French Church, in Pine street, erected.
—— Beekman Swamp leased by the city to Rip Van Dam, for twenty-one years, at 20s. per annum.

1707. Lots on the East river, between the present Pearl and Water streets, from Old slip to John street, ordered to be filled up.
—— Broadway paved from Trinity Church to the Bowling Green.

1708. Inhabitants of Broadway allowed to plant trees before their houses.
—— Lord Lovelace arrives as Governor.

1709. The posts set for tying horses before the houses through the city, ordered to be removed.
—— Market-house built, foot of Wall street.

1710. Lutheran church erected, corner of Broadway and Rector street.
—— Colonel Hunter arrived as Governor.

1711. A purchase made of eighteen rush bottom chairs and an oval table, for the use of the Common Council.
—— Ordered that negro slaves, for hire, stand in rank in the market house, foot of Wall street.
—— The upper end of Broad street to be a public market place.

1712. Broadway, between Maiden lane and the present Park, leveled.
—— First negro plot in New York, in which a house was burnt, and several whites were killed; nineteen negroes were executed.

1713. City illuminated in commemoration of declaration of peace between France and England.

1714. The erection of a poor-house proposed.
—— City watch increased to six men.
—— First application for authority to raise a yearly tax, (£150,) for support of the city, (not granted.)

1716. A public clock, with four dials, first put up in this city, (in the City Hall,) presented by Stephen Delancey.

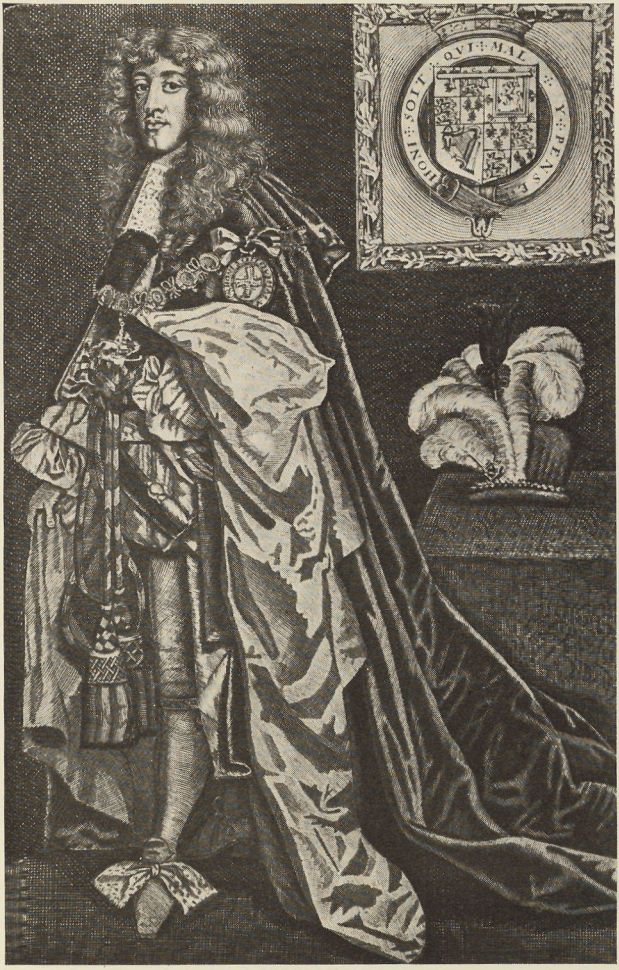
1718. The first rope-walk erected in this city, (along the present Broadway, between Barclay street and Park place.)

1719. Presbyterian Church, in Wall street, erected.

1720. William Burnet, Governor.

1721. Magazine built on the island, in Fresh Water Pond.

1725. The first newspaper, (the New York Gazette,) published in this city by William Bradford.
—— A gallows erected on the Commons, (present Park.)



Portrait of the Duke of York, after whom the City was named.
(From the painting by Sir Peter Lely.)

1728. John Montgomerie, Governor.
—— Jews' burial-ground established near Chatham square.
—— Powder-house built on island, in Fresh Water Pond.

1729. Dutch Church in Nassau street, erected.
—— Greenwich and Washington streets, above the Battery, first proposed, along the lines of high and low water-mark.

1730. Stages to Philadelphia, once a fortnight, in the winter months.
—— Montgomerie's Charter granted to the city.
—— Measles and small pox prevalent in the city.

1731. Governor Montgomerie died in this city.
—— Rip Van Dam, Lieutenant-Governor.
—— (August,) Small pox prevailed in the city.
—— A watch-house built in Broad street, near Wall street.
—— A library of 1,622 volumes bequeathed by Rev. Doctor Wellington of England, presented to the city, and opened as the first public library.
—— Two fire engines first procured in this city, and a Fire Department of twenty-four members established.
—— City divided into seven wards.
—— New piers erected and extended into the East river, at foot of Whitehall and Broad streets.

1732. Market-house erected at foot of Fulton street, North river, for accommodation of people from Jersey.
—— William Corby, Governor.
—— Lord Augustus Fitzroy, son of the Duke of Grafton, arrived in the city, and privately married the Governor's daughter.

1734. A work-house, 46 feet long, 24 feet wide, and two stories high, erected in the present Park.
—— Beekman's Swamp, sold by city for £100.
—— Zenger's Weekly Journal published.

1735. City watch increased to ten men and two constables.
—— The first stone of the new battery on Whitehall rocks, was laid by the Governor.

1736. Governor Corby died in this city.
—— George Clarke, Lieutenant-governor.
—— Water street named.

1737. Proprietors from the widow Lowriers (Fulton street, to the hollow on the other side of Mr. Peck's, (Peck slip,) a distance of 400 feet, permitted to make present Water street.
—— Trinity church rebuilt.

1739. Market house erected in the middle of Broadway, opposite Liberty street, 42 feet in length and 25 in breadth.
—— William Sharpas died, having been the city clerk forty-seven years.
—— Trinity church-yard enlarged, and Rector street left open as a public street.

1740. Cortlandt street laid out, and ceded to the city.

1740-1. Winter of, called "the Hard Winter," continuing from the middle of November to the latter end of March. Snow six feet on a level. The Hudson frozen at New York.

1741. The negro plot; several houses set on fire; many negroes and several whites executed.
—— French church in Pine street rebuilt.

1742. A malignant epidemic prevailed in this city; out of a population of about 8,000, 217 died.

1743. George Clinton, Governor.
—— The newspaper called the "Postboy," published by James Parker.

1746. The College, (now Columbia) first proposed.

1748. Presbyterian Church in Wall street rebuilt.

1749. Beekman and contiguous streets regulated.
—— Ferry street ceded to city.
—— Dey street regulated and paved.

1750. Beekman street laid out and paved.
—— Thames street paved.
—— Pearl street dug down near Peck slip.
—— Pearl street regulated, from Franklin square to Chatham street.
—— John street regulated and paved.

1751. The Moravian chapel built in Fulton street.

1752. William Bradford, the first printer in New York, died, aged 94.
—— The first Merchants' Exchange erected at foot of Broad street.
—— St. George's Chapel, in Beekman street, erected.
—— (January.) The East river frozen over, so that a double-horse sleigh passed over to Long Island. Vessels frozen up in the cove at Sandy Hook.
—— Water street paved.

1753. Sir Danvers Osborn, Governor, committed suicide in this city within a short time after his arrival.
—— James Delancey, Lieutenant-governor.

1754. The "Walton House," (Pearl street) for some years the finest private mansion in the city, erected by Wm. Walton, a merchant.
—— The first books for the new city library arrived from England.

1755. Ferry established to Staten Island.
—— The gallows removed to near Collect Pond.
—— Preparations to meet the expected invasion by the French.
—— Peck slip constructed and paved.
—— Sir Charles Hardy, Governor.
—— 1,000 stand of arms furnished to supply all the citizens, in case of invasion by the French.

1756. Lottery established in aid of the proposed college.
—— (Aug. 23.) The first stone of the college laid by the Governor.

1757. James Delancey, Lieutenant-governor.
—— (May.) Troops embark from this city, destined against Canada.

1760. A public clock presented by John Watts, for the Exchange.
—— Dey street regulated.
—— Cadwallader Colden, Lieutenant-governor.

1761. The Narrows frozen over.
—— Fulton street, (then Partition street,) regulated and paved.
—— Frankfort street regulated.

1762. Robert Monckton, Governor.
—— Public lamps and lamp-posts first erected, and lamps lighted at public expense.

1763. Park place, (then Robinson street,) regulated.
—— Cliff street regulated.
—— Powles Hook (Jersey City) ferry established.
—— Church street regulated.
—— Law passed to prevent hunting on the grounds near New York by others than the owners.
—— Cadwallader Colden, Lieutenant-governor.

1764. Methodist church erected in John street.
—— Coal began to be thought of in America.
—— (June 13.) Sandy Hook light-house lighted for the first time.
—— A riot in New York by British soldiers.
—— A butcher disfranchised for saying he would sell beef at 4½d. per lb., "in spite of all the wiseheads."

1765. A general ordinance that all roofs in the city must be covered with slate or tiles.
—— Henry Moore, Governor.
—— (October 31.) Merchants resolved not to import goods from England. Same day, a public demonstration in opposition to the stamps. The next day a riot, and the Governor's carriage and effigy burnt in the Bowling Green.
—— (Nov. 5.) The stamps delivered by the Governor to the Mayor. The city tranquilized.

1766. The first liberty-pole erected in this city, in the present Park, then fields.
—— (Aug. 10.) The liberty-pole cut down by soldiers.
—— Another liberty-pole erected.
—— News of the repeal of the stamp act arrived in the city.

1767. (March.) The second liberty-pole cut down by soldiers.
—— (March 19.) A third liberty pole erected.

1768. The Brick Church, (Beekman street,) opened for religious services.
—— Roosevelt street, regulated.
—— Murray street, regulated.
—— Vandewater street, regulated.

1769. Robert Murray of New York, reputed "to own more tons of, and value in shipping, than any house in America."
—— The use of the Exchange in Broad street granted to the Chamber of Commerce.
—— Broadway, opposite the Park, proposed to be regulated.
—— Cadwallader Colden, Lieutenant-governor.

1770. Common Council resolved to sit with open doors.
—— Statue of George III., erected on Bowling Green.
—— Statue of Earl of Chatham erected in Wall street, opposite at junction of William street.
—— John, Earl of Dunmore, Governor.
—— (Jan. 17.) The third liberty-pole cut down by soldiers.
—— The fourth liberty-pole erected on private property, the Corporation having refused permission.

1771. Oswego market, in Broadway, indicted as a nuisance.
—— William Tryon, Governor.
—— Population of the city, 21,163.

1772. Oswego market, in Centre and Broadway, opposite present Liberty street removed, and street paved.

1773. The streets in vicinity of the College, proposed to be regulated.
—— Lots on corner of Nassau and Pine streets valued at £150 each.
—— (Sept.) The first stone of New York Hospital laid by Governor Tryon.
—— (29th Dec.) Governor Tryon's house, in the fort, burned down; a servant burned to death.

1774. Sixteen lamplighters employed by the city.
—— Hoboken ferry established.
—— Chatham street, so named.

1775. (Aug.) The frigate Asia, fired on the town.

1776. (April.) The New York Liberty Boys seized a vessel, loaded with lumber for the British army in Boston.
—— (April 14.) Washington arrived in this city from Boston, after expelling the British from that town.
—— The American army in the city numbered 10,235 men.
—— (Aug. 22.) The British army destined to attack New York, landed at Gravesend.
—— (Aug. 27.) The battle of Long Island, resulting in the defeat of the Americans.
—— (Aug.) The churches and public buildings in New York turned into prisons, for confining Americans taken in battle.
—— (Sept. 13.) Four British men-of-war passed through Buttermilk channel, and anchored opposite the present Dry Dock.
—— (Sept. 15.) The British Landed at Kipp's Bay. The American army retreated to Harlem.
—— (Sept. 21.) A great fire in New York, destroying four hundred and ninety-three houses, including Trinity church.
—— The fourth liberty-pole cut down by Captain Cunningham.
—— (Nov.) Battle between Americans and British, at Fort Washington; the Americans defeated. Washington retreated from this island.

1777. Duel at Hull's tavern (site of late City Hotel,) between two British officers, recently arrived; Captain Tellemach killed, Colonel Pennington wounded; fought with swords.
—— (Sept.) A British expedition set out from New York, under General Vaughan, to relieve Burgoyne.

1778. (Aug. 7.) Second great fire in New York; consumed 300 houses.

SEVERAL

LAWS,

Orders & Ordinances

Eſtabliſhed by the

MAYOR,

Recorder, Alder-men and Aſſiſtants

OF THE

City of New-York,

Conven'd in Common-Council,

For the good Rule and Government of the Inhabitants of the ſaid City. And publiſhed this 28th Day of *March*, in the Mayoralty of *William Peartree*, Eſq· *Anno Domini* 1707

Printed and Sold by *William Bradford* at the Sign of the Bible in the City of *New-York*. 1707.

FROM COPY IN LENOX LIBRARY.

1779-80. This winter was very severe; a beaten track for sleighs and wagons across the Hudson; horsemen crossed as late as the 17th of March. 80 sleighs with provisions, and a large body of troops, crossed the ice to Staten Island.

1780. (Sept.) Andre set out from the city, to negotiate with Arnold the surrender of West Point.

1783. (Nov. 26.) New York evacuated by the British, and General Washington entered the city.
—— (Dec. 4.) Washington departed for Mount Vernon.

1786. Population of New York 23,614.

THE WAR OF 1812

DEFENSIVE MEASURES CONSIDERED BY THE CITIZENS

The City of New York suffered greatly during the War of 1812. Many of its greatest merchants were reduced almost to bankruptcy. It stirred the citizens to a point never reached in any experience previously. The appended account gives a graphic picture of the situation and of the state of the public mind. Meetings were held and various measures were considered and a special Committee of Defense organized. The following excerpts from the proceedings of the Common Council and the Committee are of great interest.

The Committee have endeavored to obtain information on the important objects of inquiry committed to them, and they hasten to lay it before the Common Council. It may be classed under these heads:

1. To the probability of a hostile attack.
2. To the means of resistance.
3. To the measures which ought to be adopted, in order to protect the city and the surrounding country, in consequence of the deficiency of such means.

With regard to the first point, the Committee have no particular information. It is well known that the British have a vast disposable force in Europe, a part of which is intended for America; that the British Naval Commander-in-chief has not appeared off the American coast this season, but has remained at the island of Bermuda, in all probability with a view to concentrate his forces for some important object, and that upon the whole there is reason to believe that a blow is intended to be struck which will greatly injure this country; but the point of attack cannot be known. Whether the enemy intends to aim at New Orleans, Norfolk, Washington, Baltimore, New York, or Newport, or whether he has adopted any definite plan cannot be determined but by the course of events. That alarm exists in all those places; that all are exposed; and that prudence and patriotism dictate the indispensable necessity of adopting all proper measures to repel his attacks cannot be doubted. When we consider the immense prize which this city affords to his cupidity, the importance

of its position in relation to ulterior measures of offence; in relation to the prosperity of a vast inland country; and in relation to the well-being of American commerce and navigation. And when we further consider that this State is the principal place from whence a war against Canada is carried on, it is not absurd to suppose that policy may prescribe an attack upon our maritime frontier with a view to inflict a vital injury upon us, and with a further view to aid the operations of the enemy in the northern and western parts of this State. These apprehensions may be dissipated by subsequent events; and it is to be ardently hoped that in the midst of our preparations for defence the public anxiety may be relieved, and the prosperity of our country promoted by intelligence of an honorable peace.

The means of resistance may be considered under these heads: 1. Fortifications. 2. Troops. 3. Munitions of war.

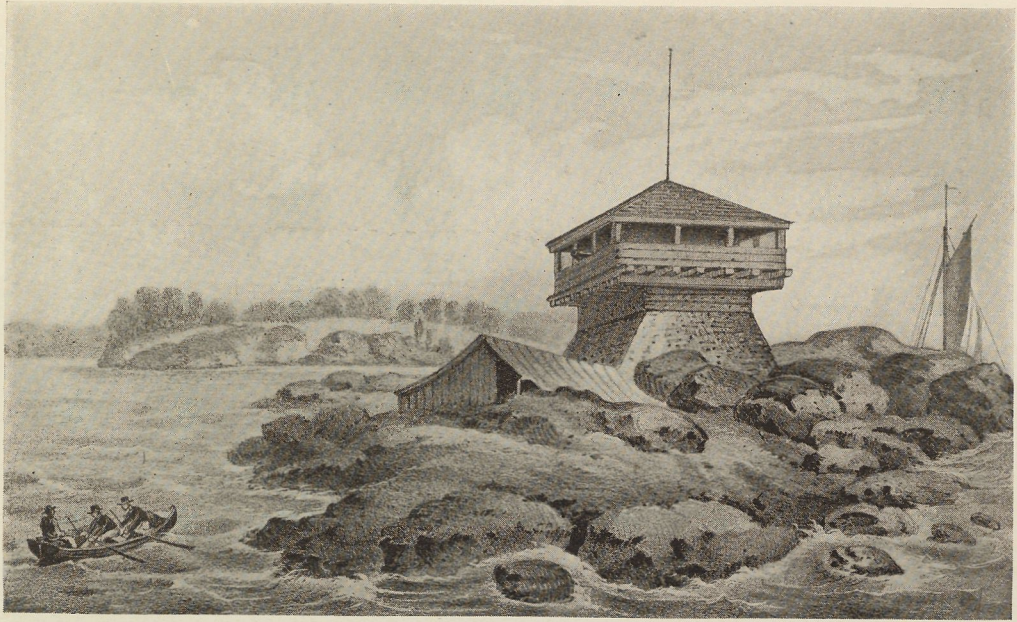
The city may be approached in two ways by water, and in two ways by land.

An enemy may come to us by Sandy Hook, and by the Sound. He may land at Gravesend bay, as he did during the last war, and arrive at Brooklyn, in the rear of the fortifications. He may land troops above Hell Gate, and approach us in a northern direction.

The water communication by Sandy Hook is protected by several strong and very important works, and the only deficiencies we need now point out are the neglect to finish the important works on Hendrick's reef and the adjacent commanding works on Long Island.

Vessels of any burthen can pass through Hell Gate with safety. The experiments and observations of Commodore Decatur have put this beyond doubt. This pass is totally unprotected; but prompt measures are being taken by the general government, and Commissioners of fortifications, acting under the authority of the State, to erect a strong work of 12 guns at Hallet's Point, which it is to be hoped will be followed up by another on Mill Rock. These forts would effectually prevent the passage of the enemy, by water, in that direction.

With respect to land attacks by Long Island, and from above Hell Gate, no measures have been adopted to repel the enemy. Indeed, all our works of defence have been erected upon the hypothesis that he would assail us by ships. When we consider that he can land troops within 8 or 10 miles of the city, in more places than one, and that nothing has been done to impede or preclude his operations in this way, there is room for serious reflection. We might, indeed, mention, as a solitary exception, the intended erection by the Commissioners of Fortifications, of a strong block-house at the principal inlet into Jamaica



Fortifications on Mill Rock, East River, War 1812, opposite Gracie Mansion, Museum City of New York.

bay, which will prevent him from coming in barges to Canarsie landing, within seven miles of the city, and at the same time cover an important section of the country from his marauding incursions.

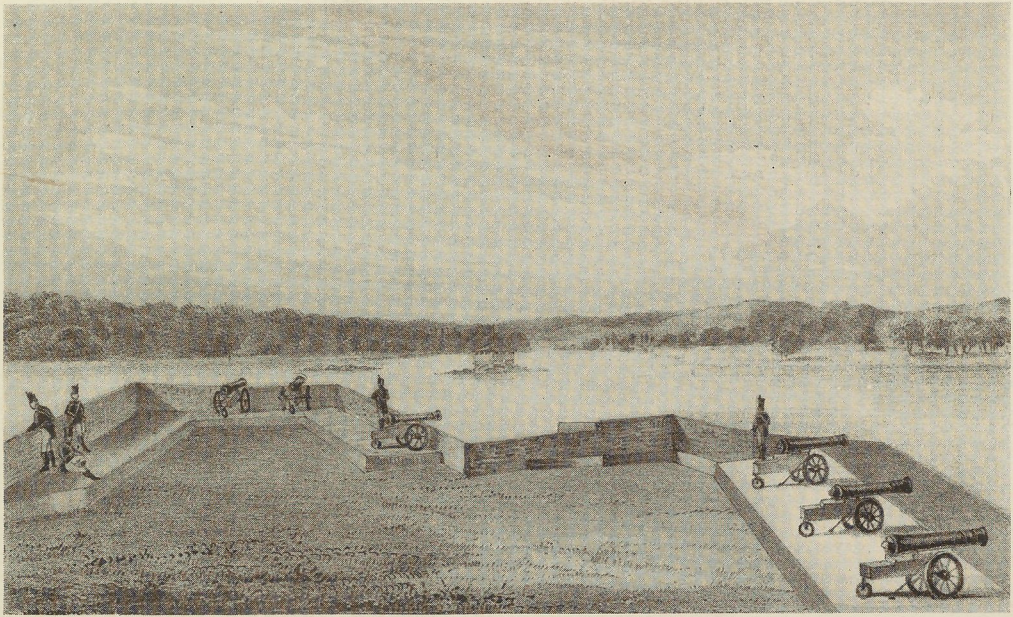
With respect to troops, we have reason to believe that all the regular force in this part or its vicinity, does not exceed 1,600, of which a great portion consists of raw recruits, and perhaps not 74 are acquainted with the use of great guns. The various forts in this harbor contain 400 cannon, which, with the artillery that will be required in case of a hostile attempt, ought to be manned by 4,000 men. The men are now dispersed among the various forts from Sandy Hook to Greenwich, and it is obvious could never be concentrated to any given point in order to meet the advance of the enemy without a total abandonment of the works.

The inadequacy of the regular force is palpable, and we have no reason to believe that the local militia can supply the deficiency. The brigade of artillery does not contain more than 1,000 effective men, a considerable portion of which is principally conversant with the duties of infantry, and even fifty of this corps are now stationed at Sag Harbor for the defence of that place.

The national government have recently ordered 13,500 of the militia of this State to be held in readiness for service. This force, for the purposes of immediate defence, is merely an army on paper. Before the men can be assembled together from various parts of the State, twenty or thirty days may elapse, and the objects of the enemy be completely attained; and when assembled, they will be raw troops unacquainted with the duties of a camp, without discipline, without mutual confidence, and ignorant of the first elements of the military art.

As to munitions of war, the annexed official statement exhibits the meagre contents of our State arsenal:—Of field artillery, we have ten pieces, four of which are six-pounders; of muskets, we have 2,230, of which only 548 have cartridge boxes; and the fixed ammunition is also inconsiderable. The Governor has taken measures to obtain 1,000 additional muskets, which may be daily expected.

The United States have not, in this place, more than 1,000 muskets. They have 10 iron six-pounders in good order, 4 eighteen's, and 3 twelves; 1 brass twenty-four pounder, 2 twelves, and 1 five-and-a-half inch howitzer; there are also 11 iron eighteen-pounders, on old carriages, which probably require remounting. The quantity of fixed ammunition is not known, but it is apprehended that it is entirely inadequate to the crisis.



Mill Rock and Hell Gate from Fort Stevens, 1814, opposite Museum City of New York.

After this brief exposition of our situation, the most important object of inquiry is, what remedies shall be adopted to supply the desiderata, and to meet the exigencies of the case.

As a corporate body with municipal powers, and without any authority to impose taxes, or to raise troops, it is evident that the Common Council are not able to apply an adequate remedy. So far, both as a representation of our defenceless situation, as an application of a portion of our pecuniary resources, as animating our fellow-citizens to spirited and patriotic exertion, and as an adoption of all proper means, either as individuals or public functionaries, may have a benign influence, it is our incumbent duty to act promptly, immediately, and energetically.

The National Government is specially charged with the general defence; and it is presumed that a respectful representation of this Board, by a committee, to the President of the United States, may have beneficial effect, as it is completely in his power to direct the unfinished works to be completed, and new works to be constructed; to direct the regular forces in this quarter to be augmented; to order a portion of the Militia into immediate service, in order to repel invasion, or to cause them to be paid by the United States after being ordered out by the authority of this State; to cause the munitions of war to be augmented without any great inconvenience or expense, as it is believed that the United States have arms and ammunition sufficient, which may be ordered to this place.

Next to the General Government, we must look to the State Government for protection. The Governor has authority, by the 68th section of the Militia Law, to order into service, at the expense of the State, any portion of the Militia, in case of invasion or other emergency, when he shall judge it necessary.

He may also increase the munitions of war in this quarter, by purchase, or by ordering them from other arsenals where they are not wanted.

It appears to the Committee that it is indispensably necessary, in order to protect this city against attacks by land, to have two fortified camps—one on the heights of Brooklyn, and the other on the heights of Harlem—and that they should be immediately occupied by the militia. These encampments may prevent the approach of the enemy in the most exposed quarters; will enure the men to arms and discipline; will serve as places of rendezvous for the militia in cases of alarm, and will give a decided tone and countenance to public confidence. An encampment at Harlem will have this additional advantage: it will keep open a communication by land with the con-



(Courtesy New York Historical Society)

LOWER BROADWAY, CORNER RECTOR STREET, SHOWING TRINITY CHURCH AND EMPIRE BUILDING.
FROM A SKETCH BY J. BORNET ABOUT 1853.

tinent if the enemy shall obtain the command of our waters. The land at Harlem may be occupied without any expense; that at Brooklyn may be obtained at a reasonable rate during the war, by paying an annual rent. It is presumed that these camps may be soon fortified by the voluntary labor of our fellow-citizens, and by the militia ordered to occupy them.

A respectable portion of the physical force of this city is exempted from serving in the militia, except in cases of invasion; the body of firemen, consisting of upward of 1,000 able-bodied men; those who have served a certain period in the artillery; and persons above the age of 45, come principally under this description. To render this force of any use, it ought to be organized. The firemen might compose one regiment, the exempts, another.

Although the Governor is authorized to call out the militia, at the expense of the State, yet, as no legislative appropriation has been made for this object, it would be proper that the Corporation should loan the necessary funds on this occasion.

The removal of the shipping from our harbor to some place of safety, besides being beneficial to the owners, will diminish the inducement of the enemy to attack the city, and will prevent the services of an efficient body of men from being diverted from the public defence to the conservation of the shipping.

With a view of bringing these propositions before the Common Council in a formal shape, the Committee submit the following resolutions:

1. *Resolved,* That Alderman Mapes and Alderman Smith be requested forthwith to call upon the President of the United States, and respectfully to solicit his attention to the objects above stated as being within the purview of his official powers.

2. *Resolved,* That the Committee of Defence and Comptroller be a committee to procure the necessary ground on the heights of Brooklyn, the money therefor to be advanced by this Board, for an annual rent for the purposes above expressed, in full confidence that the same will be refunded by the State or General Government.

3. *Resolved,* That his excellency the Governor, be respectfully requested to call out, for the defence of this city, under the authority given him by the militia law, a competent number of militia to occupy the proposed camps, and that the Corporation will loan the necessary funds, not exceeding $300,000, to be reimbursed by the State.

4. *Resolved,* That his excellency the Governor be further respectfully requested to increase, by all means in his

power, the munitions of war in this part of the state, and to cause the field artillery and arms to be put in complete order.

5. *Resolved,* That the Committee of Defence be instructed to attend to the organization of the exempts as above stated; to the removal of the shipping, and to procuring the voluntary labor of our fellow-citizens on the encampments above mentioned.

6. *Resolved,* That the Commissioners of Fortifications be requested to hasten the erection of works on Hallet's Point, and Mill Rock, or such other works as they may judge necessary, to prevent the approach of the enemy to this city by the Sound.

7. *Resolved,* That General Fish and Mr. Wendover, be a Committee to wait upon the Governor with these resolutions.

8. *Resolved,* That the Finance Committee be authorized to inquire and report as to the means of raising the moneys that may be required under these resolutions.

The Committee having been directed by the Common Council to confer with his Excellency the Governor, and Major General Lewis, conceive it no more than an act of justice to state, that those gentlemen have evinced every disposition to promote the defence of this city, and will unquestionably, afford all the aid in their power for the attainment of this important object.

THE COMMITTEE OF DEFENCE RECOMMEND THE PUBLICATION OF THE FOLLOWING ADDRESS TO THEIR FELLOW-CITIZENS.

Approved in Common Council, August 1, 1814.

Fellow citizens! The times are portentious, our country is involved in war with one of the most powerful nations in the world! A nation possessing at all times, most efficient means of annoyance, and now, in consequence of late events in Europe, left with but one object against which to direct the whole attention of her enormous naval and military forces. *This object is our beloved country!* Powerful fleets and armies have sailed from Europe! Doubts whether, during pending negotiations, this force would be employed against us, have paralyzed the efforts of many, and under the expectations of a speedy peace, we have all rested in too much security. We ought not to be kept back from necessary preparations by *doubts,* not to be lulled asleep by *expectations.* While we hope for a speedy and honorable peace, let us prepare ourselves for the worst. Let us place ourselves in a situation,

should it be the policy of the enemy to attack us before the negotiations are terminated, to meet him with the most prompt and rigorous opposition.

Where the place of attack will be, it is impossible for any to divine; it therefore becomes us to be prepared at every exposed point. The immense importance of New York to this country need not be mentioned. Its value to the enemy, if possessed by them, would be incalculable.

Fellow citizens, this city is in danger! We are threatened with invasion. It is the duty of all good citizens to prepare for the crisis! We must arm ourselves to aid the regular force of the government in a vigorous defence. The questions are not now whether the war was just or unjust in its commencement; whether the declaration of war was politic or expedient: whether the causes have long ago ceased or not; whether our government might or might not have brought it to a speedy and honorable termination; or whether they have done their duty toward us since they have involved us in this war? These are solemn questions which will one day be agitated, and which must be answered hereafter. But now we must repulse the enemy from our city in case he attacks us! This is the first object of our attention, and the present inquiries ought to be, will we defend our country, our city, our property, our families? Will we go forth to meet and repel the invading enemy? Shall we, at a time like this, when our all is in jeopardy, refrain from calling into requisition all the physical force of our city for a manly resistance; shall we refuse to sacrifice our time, our labor, our exertions, our property or even our lives, if necessary, to protect our city, and place it in a state of security?

As the immediate guardians of the city we have not been idle; we have repeatedly called upon the State and General governments for assistance. We have, in behalf of our fellow-citizens, made to government liberal offers of pecuniary aid. We have received from them promises of succor. And we feel desirous that, in addition to what they may do and what we as a corporation have done, our fellow-citizens may use all their efforts to co-operate with the government in the important object of our safety and defence.

We have observed, with much satisfaction, the efforts which have been already made by citizens exempt from militia duty, to organize themselves into effective corps. We cordially approve of all such patriotic efforts; we recommend to all such citizens capable of bearing arms, to enroll themselves without delay, or to connect themselves with the uniform companies already established, to

the end that by suitable preparations and discipline they may be able effectually to assist in repelling any hostile attack.

We recommend to the whole militia of our city to keep themselves in complete order for service, ready to march at a moment's warning, to turn out as frequently as possible for exercise and improvement; and to the officers of the militia we would earnestly recommend the most prompt and thorough attention to the inspection of their men, that every one may be properly equipped with arms and accoutrements as required by law.

We recommend to all our citizens a cheerful proffer of their services to the officers of the United States, to aid by voluntary labor in the completion of the works of defence now erecting, and in the construction of such other as may be deemed important by those to whom the safety of our city is immediately intrusted.

We recommend to such of our citizens as have not yet removed their vessels, to do it without delay. This measure is considered one of great importance. It will take away one of the inducements to a hostile attack. It may prevent the destruction of the city by conflagration, should our shipping be fired by the enemy at our wharves; and it would preserve for our defence multitudes of brave and vigorous men who might otherwise be engaged in removing them in the hour of alarm.

Surely the city of New York and the adjoining counties possess men enough who will be willing to hazard their lives for their families and friends, and strength enough, if properly organized and directed, to repulse any power of the enemy which may presume to attack us. Let there then be but one voice among us. Let every arm be raised to defend our country, and with an humble reliance on the God of our fathers, our country demands our aid. She expects that every man will be found at his post in the hour of danger, and that every free citizen of New York will do his duty.

Report of the Committee of Defence made and agreed to in Common Council, August 15, 1814.

The Committee of Defence respectfully report to the Common Council, that in pursuance of instructions from the Board, they immediately requested Brigadier-General Swift of the corps of Engineers, to furnish them as soon as possible, with the plan of such additional works of defence as might be deemed necessary by him to place this

city in a state of complete defence. To this request that valuable officer gave the most prompt attention. On being furnished by him with a plan, the Committee made an appeal to the patriotism of their fellow-citizens to furnish voluntary aid in the erection of the works. The appeal was answered by them with one heart and one mind. Prepared for this appeal by the address of the Common Council, every one was anxious to offer his services on the interesting occasion. Volunteer associations pressed forward with their overtures, all anxious to be engaged in the honorable employment of self-defence on the earliest day that could be appointed. In these overtures, the Committee remarked with heartfelt pleasure, that there appeared to be no distinction of party or situation in life. Citizens of every political party seemed to vie with each other only in efforts to protect our city from invasion by the enemy. They all appeared to meet on the ground of self-defence as a common ground.

That the city must be gallantly defended was the universal opinion, and every individual felt it necessary to spare no pains, no means within his power, to deter from, or to repel any hostile attempt. The rich and the poor have alike proffered their services, and have wrought together on the same works, intermingling their labor with the most patriotic emulation. Those who were unable to give their personal labor to the common cause, have voluntarily come forward and contributed liberally in money for the employment of substitutes. And many of these fellow-citizens have given both money and personal labor with alacrity.

The Committee think proper to mention these facts as honorable to their fellow-citizens in the highest degree, and to show to the Corporation that they have not calculated in vain on the patriotic spirit of their constituents, and their disposition in every respect to obey and carry into effect the suggestions and recommendations of the constituted authorities. The Committee think that from the confidence the citizens appear to have in the zeal of the Corporation, and the ardor they evince in seconding their efforts, the proposed works will be nearly, if not quite completed, by the voluntary labor and contribution of the citizens. The Committee regret, that, in a time like this, when the daily labor of their poorer fellow-citizens is so important to themselves and their families, our situation should be such as to place them under a necessity of devoting that labor to the public service. They hope that this consideration will induce those who are more able in their circumstances to contribute more liberally, to enable

the Committee to employ hired laborers, when the claims of their families may compel those patriotic citizens to discontinue their gratuitous labors.

The works in the rear of Brooklyn were commenced on Tuesday last, by the officers of Brigadier General Mapes' brigade, and the artillery company of Captain Andrew Bremner, who had the honor of breaking the ground. On each successive day, parties of volunteer citizens to the amount of from 500 to upward of 1,000 a day have labored on the works. The spirit of volunteering personal labor seems still to be ardent, many thousands are now on the lists of the Committee waiting their turn for doing duty. Voluntary contributions to the amount of about $3,500, have been received by the Committee from public institutions, and individual residents in the city and abroad, as a commutation for personal service, and to furnish the Committee with the means of defraying necessary expenses.

The inhabitants of Kings county have, in a very laudable manner, volunteered their services, and the Committee understand, that the yeomanry of our sister state, New Jersey, are unsolicitedly, making preparations to tender their services.

The Committee have met daily to superintend the business committed to their charge.

The Committee have learned with great satisfaction, that the Secretary of the Navy has assigned the command of the naval forces in our harbor to Commodore Decatur, who is instructed to co-operate with the land forces in its defence. The high reputation of this gallant officer has inspired great confidence in our fellow-citizens, and the numerous corps of seamen and marines under his command, will form no inconsiderable acquisition to our means of defence. (The following, originally in the report, is erased.) "This officer is in possession of a plan of securing this harbor from naval attack, which at a small expense, will, in his opinion, secure it from any naval force whatever. The general features of the plan have already been communicated by the Committee." (The report as finally made then goes on) "From the confidence which the Committee have in his skill and judgment, and which they are persuaded is also cherished by the public, they do not hesitate to recommend, that they be authorized to furnish him with the means of executing such additional plans of defence as he may conceive essential to the public security."

Report of the Committee of Defence made and agreed to in Common Council, August 29, 1814.

The Committee of Defence are happy to report to the Corporation that the ardor of the citizens in bestowing voluntary labor on works of defence for our protection continues unabated, and that the works have progressed and are progressing with astonishing rapidity.

The Committee on the other hand regret that they are under the necessity of informing the Board, that from all the information they can obtain, it is reduced to a certainty, that the expenses of whatever additional defences may be necessary for the city, both as to the erection of the works, and the paying, provisioning, and accommodating men for our defence, must be derived from our own resources or not obtained at all. If this city is to be defended from hostile attacks, the Corporation must provide the funds in the first place, and look to the general Government for an indemnification.

The Committee have therefore requested of his Excellency, the Governor, on the recommendation of the military commanders of the United States, forthwith to call out twenty thousand additional militia, for the defence of this city. They have taken this step under a conviction of its necessity, and from a further conviction that the Board would sanction the measure, feeling also its necessity, and being sensible that the present crisis admits of no delay.

With a view of meeting the expenses into which the calamitous state of our country and the duty of self-defence have driven us, it will be necessary for the Board to provide necessary funds. The Committee are of opinion that to draw the necessary funds from the banks of our city would be straitening them too much in their operations, and have a tendency to increase the present distress in the pecuniary transactions of our fellow-citizens. They therefore respectfully suggest to the Board the propriety of authorizing a loan to be opened for a sum not exceeding one million of dollars, at 7 per cent., payable in one year, with interest half yearly, for which the bonds of the Corporation shall be given to the lenders.

It will be necessary for the comfortable accommodation of the militia to be called out, that proper barracks be erected for the purpose, and that measures be immediately adopted for their erection. It will be necessary that arrangements should be made for supplying the troops with good and wholesome provisions, and in case it should not be in the power of the general government to supply them, the supply must be made by us.

We commend to the Board, that some proper person or persons be authorized immediately to raise the buoys stationed in our harbor, as owing to the smallness of our commerce, they may easily be dispensed with, and because their continuance may be of great importance to the enemy, and their removal put a great obstacle in the way of his approach.

We recommend to the Board, that the Committee be authorized to make some arrangements, if necessary, for employing the steam and horse boats in the harbor for the transportation of troops; and, as at such a crisis as this, many necessary things may suggest themselves or be suggested to the Committee which may require expedition in the accomplishment, the Committee respectfully recommend to the Board that they be authorized to execute them without express delegation of power for that purpose. The Committee are sensible that they are making large demands upon the confidence of the Board; they covet not such extension of power and confidence, but they think them all important to the safety of our threatened city. The fate of Washington warns us not to remain unprepared. A small expenditure of money might have saved our capital and prevented this disgrace upon the nation. And shall the city of New York, the first in the Union, in point of importance, also fall the sacrifice to a spirit of penuriousness which will count the expense of self protection when all is in jeopardy? The Committee are as sensible as the Board can be that the duty of protecting us belongs to the general government, but when a government is unable to protect, the crisis demands that the citizens should strain every nerve to protect themselves.

EARLY SHIPPING IN NEW YORK

A LIST OF THE SHIPS ENTERING AND LEAVING THIS PORT AT THE BEGINNING OF THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY

Our city has from the first shown a decided maritime tendency. As the second port in the world today it is not without interest to see our feeble beginning as a trading centre.

The following interesting extract from the old records, (which is given verbatim,) exhibits the whole of the ships, vessels and boats, owned in the city, at a period twenty years subsequent to the end of the Dutch authority.

"A listt of the Barkes, Sloopes, Brigantines and open Boats Belonging to this Citty, as Returned by the Comitee apoynted to take the same the 1st day of March, 1683.

"Barques.

"The Dolphin, The James, The Jacob Leyster.

"Brigantines.

"The Delaware Merchant, John Stoutons, Frederick.

"Sloopes.

"Phridrick Philips, Jno. Debrowne, Jno. Josse, Lucas Androus, Suasen Burden, Wm. Merritt, Martyn Cryger, Jno. Peeak, Thomas Lewis, Nic Garrett, Georg Heathcott, Capt. Brockhols, Brant Scoyler, Jno. Delavall, Jacob Tyleer, Johannes Beackman, Coll Morris, Francis Richardson & Wm. Frampton, Jno. Potbaker, Jno. Propoos, The Starr, Jochem Staats, Abram Staats, Gabril Thompson, Jonn. Marsh.

"Open boats.

"Dirick Benson, Jno. Caspers, Perin Cotter, Peter Demackleak, Fredrick Phillips, John Johnson Longendick, Christian Lawreen, Jno. Depape, Thomas Kickabull, Lawrence Wessels, Cornelius the fisher, Aron Derickson, Derick De Norman, Jacob Abramsen, Lucas Mayer, Cornelius Ploveere, David Henrison, Jno. Sepkins, Phredrick Henrison, Peter Johnson, John Roulefsen, Abram Johnson, Theophilus Alswoort, William the Miller, Jacobus Franson, Jno. Garrets Defrees, Joost Carelsen, Derick Everson Floyd, Lucas Kerstall, Jno. Cornelius, Casten

Leerson, Jno. Demoree, Harman Johnson, Cornelius Bulsom, Coll Morris, Jacob Fonson, Jno. Anderson, Peter Brewer, Mr. Coale, Elias Cornelisen, Humphrey Clay, Wm. Richardson, Mr. Hattan, Mr. Hallet, Jno. Wilson at Madman's neck, Jno. Suyn, Staten Island.

(Signed) "Wm. Cox,

"Peter Jacob Marius."

To illustrate the shipping operations in this port at the commencement of the last century, we give a list of the arrivals from outside ports during the year 1701. Also, the departures of ships for Great Britain during the same period, and a list of some of the sloops regularly engaged in traffic on Hudson River at about that period:

Arrivals during the year 1701.

Jan....Ship Betty.....Jonas Moles, Captain.....from London
Feb....Ship Endeavor .....John Bond, Captain.....from London
Ship Helena .....John Van Allen, Captain....from London
Mar....Ketch Katherine .....John Finch, Captain.....from Antigua
Sloop Mary .....John Smart, Captain.....from Jamaica
Brigantine Antigua Merchant .....John Potter, Captain.....from London
Ship Happy Peace.....John Dixon, Captain.....from London
Sloop Catherine .....Moses Knapton, Captain..from Bermuda
Sloop Friendship .....Stephen Codman, Captain....from Boston
Sloop Hopewell .....Samuel Burdett, Captain....from Jamaica
April.Sloop Mary .....John Clotworthy, Capt.....from Barbadoes
Brigantine Happy Return .....Peter Wessels, Captain.....from Jamaica
Sloop Cornelia and Betty .....Jon. French, Captain....from Barbadoes
Bark Greyhound .....from St. Domingo
Brig Susannah .....John Van Brugh, Capt....from Barbadoes
Sloop Catherine .....James Kiersted, Capt.....from Barbadoes
Sloop Katherine .....Andrew Gravenrod, Capt..f'm New Castle
Sloop John .....John Lewis, Captain.....from Jamaica
Sloop Mary .....Isaac Fredericks, Capt..f'm Eastern Cape
Galley John and Michael .....Wm. Symonds, Captain.....from Madeira
May...Sloop Moses .....Hugh Nisbet, Capt...from St. Christopher
Sloop Sawyer .....Peter Adolph, Captain.....from Boston
Sloop Hannah .....Matthew Harrison, Capt....from Isaqueba
Brigantine Laurel .....John Marriner, Captain....from Jamaica
Ship Elizabeth and Catherine .....John Wake, Captain.....from Barbadoes
Ship Catherine .....Mathias De Hart, Capt.....from Madeira
Sloop Boneta .....James Vallet, Captain.....from Nevis
Shallop Susannah .....Andrew Joline, Captain....from Jamaica
Brig Three Sons.....Wm. Lawrence, Capt....from Barbadoes
June..Sloop Mary and Sarah..Lewis Kiersted, Captain.....from Boston
Ship Palmtree .....Joseph Lee, Captain.....from London
Sloop Rachel .....Lucas Kiersted, Captain.....from Boston
Ship Lark .....Richard Becant, Captain.....from Fayal
Sloop Mercie .....Christopher Hogland, Capt..from Virginia
Sloop Morning Star ....John Provoost, Capt.....from Barbadoes
Sloop Phenix .....Thomas Smith, Captain.....from Antigua
Sloop Albermarle .....John Paine, Captain.....from Boston



Courtesy of Harry B. Culver

Type of Dutch merchant ship which frequented the harbor of New York in Hudson's time.

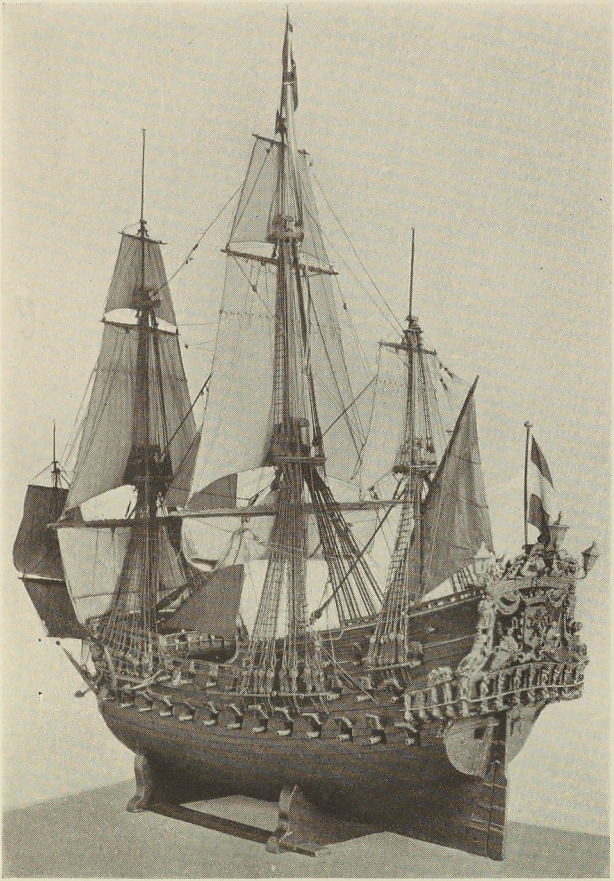
July....Sloop Friendship .....Stephen Codman, Captain.....from Boston
Sloop Mary .....George Lason, Captain.....from Antigua
Sloop Sawyer .....Peter Adolph, Captain.....from Boston
Sloop Hope .....James Spencer, Captain.....from Jamaica
Ship Hopefor .....John Comby, Captain.....from London
Sloop James .....Spencer, Captain .....from Jamaica
Sloop Cornelia and Betty .....Jacob Kiersted, Capt.....from Barbadoes
Aug....Sloop Swan .....John Tully, Captain.....from Antigua
Sloop Callapatch .....Robert Kells, Captain.....from Barbadoes
Sloop Anne .....James Kirk, Captain.....from Boston
Brigantine Industry ....Humphrey Perkins, Capt....from Jamaica
Sloop Rachel .....John Wright, Captain.....from Nevis
Sloop Jacob .....Henry Play, Captain.....from Jamaica
Sloop Friendship .....Stephen Codman, Capt..from Philadelphia
Sloop Sawyer .....Peter Adolph, Captain.....from Boston
Sloop Loyal York.....Abm. Sandford, Captain....from Carolina
Brigantine Francis .....James Harwood, Captain....from Jamaica
Sloop Flying Horse.....John Clotsworthy, Capt....from Barbadoes
Sloop Boneta .....John Smith, Captain.....from Boston
Sloop Boneata .....John Clark, Captain.....from Carolina
Pink Blossom .....Robert Darkins, Captain.....from Jamaica
Sept....Sloop John .....John Lewis, Captain.....from Jamaica
Brigantine Bristol .....S. Jenour, Captain.....from Bermudas
Sloop Joseph and Betty..Rich. Butter, Capt..from St. Christophers
Sloop Mary and Sarah..Lucas Kiersted, Captain.....from Boston
Oct.....Sloop Friendship .....Stephen Codman, Captain.....from Boston
Sloop Welcome .....Daniel Duncomb, Captain.....from Nevis
Sloop Restoration .....Tobias Vanderspeigle, Cpt. f'm Barbadoes
Sloop Sawyer .....Peter Adolphe, Captain.....from Boston
Brigantine Catherine....M. Newenhuysen, Capt....from Barbadoes
Sloop Rachel .....William Teller, Captain.....from Boston
Sloop Catherine .....Zachariah Wilks, Captain....from Madeira
Sloop Rebecca ..... —— —— Captain.....from Rhode Island
Brigantine John Adventure .....Humphrey Perkins, Capt..from Barbadoes
Nov....Brigantine Dolphin ....Andrew Law, Captain.....from London
Sloop Friendship .....Stephen Codman, Capt. from Philadelphia
Dec....Pink New York.....Nicholas Garrett, Capt.....from England
Sloop Primrose .....Samuel Burdett, Captain....from Surinam
Sloop Mary .....Jacob Phenix, Captain.....from Boston
Sloop Mary .....Philander Beck, Captain....from Boston
Sloop New York Merchant .....Thos. Jesteus, Captain.....from London

Vessels sailing out of this Port for Great Britain during the year 1701.

Jan....Ship Charles.....Thos. Eleventhorp, Capt., for England and Amsterdam
Apr....Ship Happy Peace.....John Dixon, Captain.....for London
May...Ship Endeavor .....John Bond, Captain.....for London
Ship Betty .....Jonas Moles, Captain.....for London
June...Ship Helena .....Peter Bayard, Captain.....for London
Ship Palmtree .....Josep Lee, Captain.....for London
Aug....Sloop Catherine .....Henry Van Ball, Captain.....for England
Sept....Sloop Hopefor .....John Cumby, Captain.....for London
Nov....Pink Blossom .....Robert Darkins, Captain.....for London

Sloops trading on Hudson River about the year 1701-2.

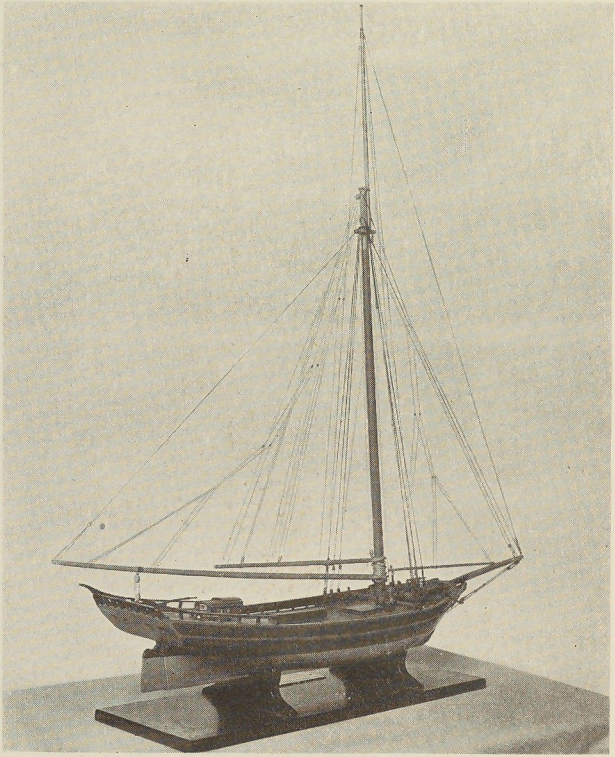
The Waterflood ...Wm. Van Allen, Master.....New York and Albany
The Hunter .....John Van Vechten, Master.....New York and Albany
The Elizabeth .....Herbert Jacobs, Master.....New York and Albany
The Mary .....Francis Winne, Master.....New York and Albany
The Elizabeth .....David Provoost, Master.....New York and Albany



Courtesy Harry B. Culver

Type of Dutch frigate of the period during the Dutch occupation of New Netherlands.

The Loyal	M. Harmensen, Master	New York and Albany
The Jane	Evert Bogardus, Master	New York and Albany
Sloop Swan	Barent, Master	New York and Kingston
The Morning Star	Barent Staats, Master	New York and Albany
The Mary	Corns. Schermerhorn, Master	New York and Albany
The Elizabeth	Francis Winne, Master	New York and Albany
The Unity	Peter Bogardus, Master	New York and Albany
The Jane	Lucas De Witt, Master	New York and Kingston
The Trial	Evert Bogardus, Master	New York and Esopus
The Christian	J. Van Allen, Master	New York and Albany
The Hopewell	Solomon David, Master	New York and Esopus



Model of a Hudson River sloop, about 1830. (Now on exhibition in the Museum of the City of New York.)



OLD NEW YORK WINDMILL

Bolting flour was accounted the principal cause of the early city's prosperity and the sails of a windmill are on our city Coat of Arms.



Sons of the Revolution celebrate Flag Day at the Liberty Pole in City Hall Park. Gov. Smith delivered the oration.

SONS OF THE REVOLUTION HOLD THEIR FOURTH ANNUAL CELEBRATION OF FLAG DAY UNDER THE LIBERTY POLE, CITY HALL PARK

Flag Day exercises in 1924 were honored by the presence of Governor Smith, who is shown in our picture reading his address. On the right is Mr. Robert Olyphant, president of the Sons of the Revolution, under whose auspices and that of the New York Historical Society, the celebration has become a yearly function. On his left, in the order named, are Mr. George A. Zabriskie, S.O.R., Mr. John A. Voorhis, Grand Sachem, Tammany Hall, Hon. Francis D. Gallatin, Park Commissioner, and Mr. J. Mortimer Montgomery, S.O.R.

The revival of this Revolutionary manifesto is calculated to bring to the mind of countless thousands, to whom New York is only a hive of industry, the historical significance of the City in the formation of the Nation's fundamental principles. It is well that the immense cosmopolitanism of the metropolis be tinctured by the vivid symbol of the Nation's founding and progress. It is well to remind the populace that all shades of opinion tending to orderly progress and prosperity are guaranteed under its folds and that the ancient wisdom of the Fathers wrought for an enduring fabric of true Liberty, Equality and Fraternity.

The raising of the original Liberty Pole is described on page 81. The present pole is on the same site.

City and County of New-York, ss. Thos L Jennings

of the 6th Ward, of the said city, being duly sworn saith that he has for the last 7 years last past, been well acquainted with Alden S. Phillips a Mulatto man, that the said Alden resides in the said city, that he is about the age of twenty six years, and was born at New Milford in Connecticut as this deponent is informed and verily believes, that during all the said time whilst this deponent has been acquainted with the said Alden as aforesaid, the said Alden hath been reputed and considered to be free, and hath continually acted as a free man during the said time, and that the said Alden was born free

as this deponent is also informed and believes. And further this deponent saith not.

SWORN *the* 28th *day of* April 1814 *Before me* } Thos L Jennings

Peter M'Cartee Mayor

City and County of New-York, ss.

I Peter M'Cartee one of the Aldermen of the City of New-York, and a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, called the Mayor's Court, in and for the said City, *Do Certify*, That on this day Alden S Phillips residing in the said city a Mulatto man exhibited proof before me, reduced to writing, of the freedom of him the said Alden and being satisfied with such proof, I am of opinion, and do adjudge that the said Alden is free according to the laws of this State, and **I do further Certify**, that the said Alden is a person about five feet ten inches high, has dark eyes and black hair, that he is about the age of twenty six years, that he was born at New Milford in Connecticut and that he was born free

as nearly as the same can be ascertained.

GIVEN under my hand, this twenty eighth day of April in the year one thousand eight hundred and fourteen

Peter M'Cartee

An old time "Freedom" paper.

IN THE DAYS OF PRIVATEERING

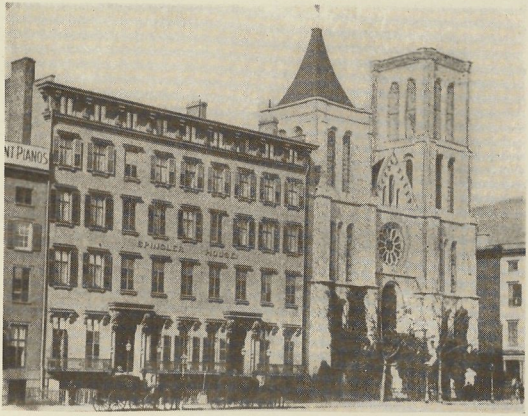
Many early New York fortunes were founded on the fine art of privateering. Privateering was a legalized depredation by private parties against an enemy's merchant marine. There are various subtle distinctions in the terms freebooting, piracy, buccaneering, sea-roving and privateering that in the spacious days recorded below became so involved that it is sometimes hard to say when one ended and the other began. Suffice it to say that many of these fine distinctions were winked at by the far from affluent colonies, and as the sailors engaged in the practice were hardy, intrepid and enterprising fellows as well as fine seamen, it has been the general inclination to cover their undoubted transgressions with a mantle of charity.

New York, April 7.—Yesterday arrived here Capt. *Semple,* in near 12 Weeks from *Madera,* who informs us, that 4 Days ago he spoke with Capt. *Tingley,* and from whom he also brought letters, giving an Account, that on the 26th of *February* last, at 3 o'clock in the Morning, he took out of 36 Sail and 3 Men of War, which he had dogged for two Days before from *Porto rico,* a large French Ship called the Rising Sun, of 22 Guns, and near 80 Men, bound for *Marseilles,* with 1117 Hhds. of Sugar, 458 Casks of Coffee, and other Goods on board, and 'twas thought some Cash; he parted with her on Wednesday last in a Fog, and was in quest of her when Capt. *Semple* met him; and as the Prize had been a little disabled a few days before in a hard Gale of Wind, he did not doubt but he should soon find her, and proceed with her in here, where they are now every Moment expected.

New York, April 14.—Thursday Evening arrived here the Privateer Ship Prince Charles, Capt. *Tingley,* with his Prize mentioned in our last; which is reckon'd the largest and deepest loaden Vessel of any brought into this Port since the War; she has 22 fine new Guns, all 6 pounders,

and would hardly have been taken so easily, but for a Stratagem Capt. *Tingley* made use of in arming a Number of his Men like Marines, with Grenadiers Caps on, by which he was taken for a Man of War. There was on board the Prize a French Commissary and a Judge of the Admirality, who are brought in here; but the most of the Men were set on Shore at *Mond*. We hear the small plunder amounts to above 1000*l*.

New York, June 9.—Friday last arrived here two of our Privateers, the Snow Dragon, Capt. *Seymour,* and the Brig Greyhound, Capt. *Jefferies,* and with them the Grand Diable Sloop, a Spanish Privateer which they had taken and made a Consort of: On the second Day of *May* last, as they were cruizing in the Bay of *Mexico,* they fell in with a large Spanish Ship of 36 Guns, and upwards of 300 Men, with whom they all engaged for the greatest part of two Days; but were at last obliged to leave her, after expending most of their Ammunition. They did all that was possible for Men to do with a superior Force, and left her a perfect Wreck, but at the same time were not in a better Condition themselves, having almost all their Masts so much wounded, that they every Moment apprehended their going overboard, and after fishing them, were obliged to make the best of their Way home. The Dragon lost not a Man in the Engagement, but had several wounded, and Capt. *Jefferies* himself unhappily received a small wound near his right Eye. Of the Enemy they saw many fall, and their Colours were 3 times shot away, but always hoisted again immediately.—*Weekly Post Boy, 1746.*



Church removed from Union Square to West 53rd Street.

"GRACE CHURCH AND OLD NEW YORK"

A notable contribution to the literature of Old New York, during the past year, is Mr. William Rhinelander Stewart's "Grace Church and Old New York." Mr. Stewart, as a member of a distinguished New York family and as Senior Warden of Grace Church, has unique qualifications for the work so ably taken in hand, and has made an invaluable addition to the City's historical bibliography.

There are many fugitive items in Mr. Stewart's book that are of much interest to students of the City in general. Thus—we are told that what was probably the first asphalt pavement in New York was laid as an experiment on Fifth Avenue between Washington Square and

Eighth Street in 1874—that the colored Church on 53rd Street near 7th Avenue was originally on the southwest corner of 15th Street and Union Square, whence it was removed, stone by stone, to make way for Tiffany's store; that Mme. Malibran, the famous opera singer, sang in Grace Church, then on the site of the present Empire Building in the 20s of last century. These and numerous other allusions of fascinating interest go to make up a volume that must assuredly find a place on the shelves of the fast increasing number of seekers of old New York history.

Mr. Stewart's audience therefore need not be limited to admirers of Grace Church. His book can be enjoyed by the average New Yorker. It has been painstakingly compiled, has the rare merit of historical exactness and will take its place among the really worth-while books on our old City.



© Century Co.

34th Street crossing at Fifth Avenue, showing entrance to A. T. Stewart's mansion.

THE CENTENNIAL OF FIFTH AVENUE

1824—1924

When Fifth Avenue was opened in 1824 the city still lay far to the south. Greenwich Village, in which the Avenue has its roots, was a little rural hamlet way off in the country, to which natives rarely came unless with trunks and bags, prepared to stay at least a fortnight. Four milestones lay between it and the City Hall, and the journey was made on awkward, lumbering stages that made the trip once a day. The road to town was hilly and besprinkled liberally with "thank ye mam's" of a ruggedness and frequency that would be the despair of the traveler of today. Yet the old maps show us that it

skirted the shores of the Hudson, on which the white sails of the snows and sloops gleamed against the deep green of the lovely heights of the Palisades on the opposite shore. Occasionally the passengers were startled by the appearance of a strange-looking craft, devoid of sails yet making its way slowly but surely up or down, regardless of wind and tide. They were queer looking affairs, these new fangled steamers, and as yet nowhere near as clean or comfortable as the old fashioned sloop.

The city had a population of about a hundred and thirty thousand. Catherine Street was the fashionable retail thoroughfare, and the wholesale district ran along Pearl Street. A very large section below Pearl Street was still occupied as residences. The most exclusive and fashionable section was still around the Battery. The new row of houses just completed on Bowling Green, on the site of the old Government Building lately demolished, was considered the very finest in town.

Greenwich Street, a block to the west, had also finished a smart looking row of two-story and other brick houses, the gardens of which sloped to the river. Its quiet elegance and the wealth of its owners caused it to become known as "Millionaires' Row." Robert Lenox, John Johnston, Brockholst Livingston, Alexander Maitland, were all neighbors on Greenwich Street. Farther uptown society had also placed the sign of its approval on St. John's Park; Second Avenue in the region of Stuyvesant Square and Bond Street.

The advent of Fifth Avenue caused not even the arching of an eyebrow on these smug faced established favorites of society. One of them shrugged her shoulders and remarked something about the newcomer as having undesirable connections—Potters' Field or something.



Fifth Avenue looking North from 16th Street, about 1890.

And quite true. Washington Square, which was a Potters field for many years previous, at which the Avenue begins, had for years received the waifs and wastrels of the growing city. And it had also been used for public executions. But all this unsavory past was forgotten when the city took over the land, drained the swamps, filled the crevices and leveled all the surface. A nice new fence, all freshly painted, made a wonderful difference, and presently the pretty little park became a favorite meeting place, much frequented by the crack regiments and training bands. The war of 1812 was not so far distant, and all males were still under obligation to report each 1st of May, go through the Manual of Arms and prove that he was ready for service at a moment's notice. A very famous picture, "The Seventh Regiment in Washington Parade Ground," still extant, is an excellent visualization of the early users of the square.

Curiously enough, few persons remember that a law, passed in 1799, compelling all male citizens under 45 years of age to bear arms, was never repealed and is the law of the land to this day. On the old maps of the city is shown a large section in the centre of town, marked "Parade Ground." It extended from Fourteenth Street on the south, to Thirty-fourth Street on the north, and from about Sixth Avenue to Third. It was here planned to hold the annual maneuvres of the citizen soldiery on the first of each year. As time wore on the custom gradually fell into disuse. At the beginning men appeared in smart uniforms, among which were many revolutionary types. After the war of 1812 the various styles worn by the different branches became prominent, and the State Militia, Washington Grays, Blues, Jefferson Artillery, etc., added to the variety. The long period of peace which suc-



Stewart Mansion, Fifth Avenue and 34th Street, present site Irving-Columbia Trust Company, about 1890.

ceeded the war with England greatly diminished the importance of "Training Day," and the men finally appeared in such wonderful garments that the function excited merriment at first, but finally disgust not only at the grotesque appearance of the men, but at their behavior. It had reached the stage of a farce, not unmixed with scandal. The day was made the excuse for a general public debauch, and soon the custom was totally abolished. So ended a national institution that began with the Minute Men and had served us well during the troublous period of our early republican days. All that now remains of this formidable parade ground is the few acres we now call Union Square and the slightly larger space further north—Madison Square.

Fifth Avenue in Civil War Days

The Americans, I cannot repeat too frequently, are an eminently hospitable and generous people. A stingy American is a monster. You hear of no gripe-fists, no pinch-pennies. They make their money quickly and they spend it quickly. They have no time to be miserly, for a short life and a merry one is at least the New York motto. When a broker finds Wall Street frown upon him, or a merchant is on the eve of bankruptcy, he proceeds to Delmonico's and has a capital dinner with plenty of Cliquot champagne. In prosperity he might condescend to Mumm, or dry Verzenay, but when his estate promises to pay something under five cents on the dollar, nothing less than the Veuve Veuve's best brand will suit him. He not only dances over a volcano—he liquors up while he is in it. A "smart" American may "do" you, but you are



The Union League Club, Fifth Avenue and 39th Street, about 1890.

welcome to any amount of terrapin soup and canvas back duck at his expense. Captain Kidd, the buccaneer, will scuttle your ship and strip you as bare as a robin, but he will treat you to a roaring supper at "Taylor's" before he forces you to walk the plank. In their pleasures the American people are, I think, the most dismal people on earth. In their business transactions they are the most jovial. They propound conundrums in their counting houses; they light a big cigar over their ledgers and vary posting-up with sups of Bourbon whiskey.

* * * *

This is the 7th of May and the Grand Army of the Potomac, commanded by Lieutenant-General Grant, has begun its march to Richmond.

Luxury was never more rampant than now. Never did extravagance hold up her painted face more shamelessly. I sat at a parlor window high up on Fifth Avenue on the last Sunday before the Seventh of May, and for an hour and a half watched one long procession of ladies, gentlemen and children—nine-tenths of their number splendidly attired—file by. Both sides of the road were alike; both had their continuous throng of beaux and belles. Splendid is the only word by which the costume in vogue can be expressed. If the men are by their sex debarred from wearing brocaded silks and lace mantles, and camels' hair shawls worth a thousand dollars apiece; if they cannot brave the sun in hundred dollar bonnets, and in necklaces and armlets and "round tires like the moon" as did those women against whom Isaiah prophesied, at least they can appear in velvet coats and varnished boots, with gold chains flying all abroad, or winding like many-coiled serpents round their bodies with rings and breast pins and



Fifth Avenue, East side, between 40th and 41st Streets, about 1900.

studs and sleeve buttons of price. The looms of Lyons seem to have been exhausted in furnishing bright colored scarfs for the New York dandies. Primrose and pink and pea-green and cream colored kid gloves meet the eye at every turn. Shoddy wears its sapphire, or its diamond, or its signet ring outside its glove; and Shoddy, I have little doubt, regrets that the mode has not yet sanctioned a fringe of pearls to the hat or a golden stripe down each leg of the pantaloons. The ladies, however, amply compensate for the light restrictions suffered by the ruder sex in the way of gorgeous fabrics or resplendant jewelry. When a man thinks of the modest frocks his wife wears at home and of the innocent artifices and diplomatic caresses to which even the wealthy spouse has occasion to resort whenever she wants more than two new bonnets in a fortnight, he might sit dumb and amazed as I did at the hundreds upon hundreds of towering structures in wire, gauze, artificial flowers and lace that came marching on in Fifth Avenue. The greater part of these bonnets were white. It is true that there is little coal smoke here—no blacks and no fogs to defile the atmosphere; still I have never heard that white bonnets would wash, and I can scarcely conceive of the probability of their being worn more than half a dozen times. Nor, I suppose, do they dye. Unless they are made of paper, I am puzzled to find out how so many ladies can afford to wear them. The ladies, however, will not even condescend to make or to repair their own head-gear. Even as the French cook boasted that with a proper supply of sauces and carte blanche in the way of mushrooms he would undertake to confect two *salmis a fricandeau* and any number of *fricassees* out of a pair of leather breeches, so have I heard of English ladies—fashionable ladies, too—who



Rutgers College, East side of Fifth Avenue, between 41st and 42nd Streets.

from old and seemingly worthless materials would furbish up a whole arsenal of brand new bonnets, wreaths and caps. Ribbons, tulle, maltese lace and artificial flowers are potent engines in the hands of an ingenious and tasteful female. But the New York ladies would scorn to put their talents to such a purpose.

I have heard of an earl's daughter—to be sure she was one of seven—who was allowed by her noble papa but forty pounds a year for her toilette, and she was passing rich even at that; forty pounds! In greenback currency even, with gold at 186, it would not suffice a New York belle for a single week's dressing at Saratoga Springs. The *New York Herald* recently published a "bill of particulars" furnished by a fashionable modiste to an elegante of the Flora M'Flimsy species, which "footed up" to the enormous total of three hundred and forty dollars. The stuff for the dress itself, which was but of grenadine, did not come to a third of the money; it was the "extras" that did the mischief—the *ruches,* the *buffantes,* the lace, the innumerable yards of "insertion," the "shields," the taffeta linings, the "sundries." The city is full of harpies from the Rue du Bac and the Chausee d'Antin—shrivelled, snuffy, toothless, old French milliners and dressmakers "played out" in their own country, who have taken ship at Havre, and crossed the Atlantic to prey on the credulous and prodigal daughters of the West. You shall rarely walk ten yards along Broadway in its "uptown" section or turn into one of the streets branching from it into Fifth Avenue without coming on a glass full of French bonnets — without seeing those emblems of riotous luxury, perched on stands, in the parlor windows of private houses—or without being made aware through the medium of a flaunting show board, in French, that



Fifth Avenue and 42nd Street, in the 90's.

Madame Harpagon de la Cruchecassee, or Mademoiselle Sangsue, or Fredegonde, Athalie, Jezebel et Compagnie, Modistes de Paris, dwell on the first or second floor. *Hic habitat in felicitas.* Beware of Harpagon, she will skin you alive. Avoid Sangsue, she will suck the life blood from you. But the belles of New York will not beware of, will not avoid these snares. Where are the days when the comely young vraws of New Amsterdam were content with linsey-woolsey petticoats? In the place of Wolfert Webber's plump and decorous daughters, and Dolph Heyliger's blooming and buxom bride we have Aholibah, clad in Tyrian purple, bangled and braided and bepainted, and looking with longing eyes on those desirable young men the Assyrians—I mean the New York dandies—as they skim by in their trotting waggons. Do you know the story of Chrysal? He was a Persian Prince, I think, and was bidden to the wedding of Jupiter and Juno. He came bravely attended, rich in sparkling attire, in gay robes, with a majestical presence, but otherwise, an ass. The gods seeing him come in such pomp and state, rose up to give him place, but Jupiter perceiving what he was, a light fantastic, idle fellow, turned him and his proud followers into butterflies, and so they continue roving about in pied coats, and are called Chrysalides by the wiser sort of men, that is, golden outside, drones, painted flies and things of no worth. It is not generally known that King Chrysal begat ten thousand daughters and they all flew over to the island of Manhattan and settled in Fifth Avenue, whence they are called the upper Ten Thousand. They are continually marrying and the Chrysalis family is consequently alarmingly on the increase. What do you think of a daughter of Chrysal who flutters down at a watering place of Newport with a box



Temple Emanuel, Fifth Avenue and 43rd Street, about 1890.

containing nine dresses and nine bonnets? She stops nine days, just long enough to wear a new dress and a new bonnet every day. Then she moves to Saratoga—nine more dresses and nine more bonnets. Then she flies to Niagara—the nine again. And then she comes back to New York for more dresses and more bonnets. By the way, they call a lady's dress here a "robe" and a bonnet a "hat." It is more Parisian; it sounds dearer. Finally, what do you think of a lady who gives a ball and appears with a coronal of diamonds lit up with jets of gas! Upon my word, fellow countrymen, this thing was done the other night in New York City. Where was the reservoir? In her hoop skirt, I presume, and an elastic pipe must have passed through one of her "niagaras" or "cataract curls"—the name given to the shower of true or false ringlets the ladies are in the habit of wearing at the back of their heads. Under Providence the gas-lit lady didn't blow up; and after astonishing the company for a few minutes with her incandescent head-dress, she suffered herself to be turned off.

When a proud English Duchess powdered her hair with gold it was deemed that the apogee of extravagance in dress had been reached, but the diadem of carbureted hydrogen, a wreath of blazes! of "whiskey in the hair," as a complaint suffered in the morning by gentlemen who have taken too much Bourbon overnight, I have certainly heard, but never until now of gas in the hair.

The Old Brevoort

At last the man landed me on the steep white marble steps of the Brevoort House, a handsome mansion, but not overhuge, at the corner of Eighth Street, or Clinton



Fifth Avenue looking from 49th Street, showing block south of Cathedral, now site of Saks & Company's new building.

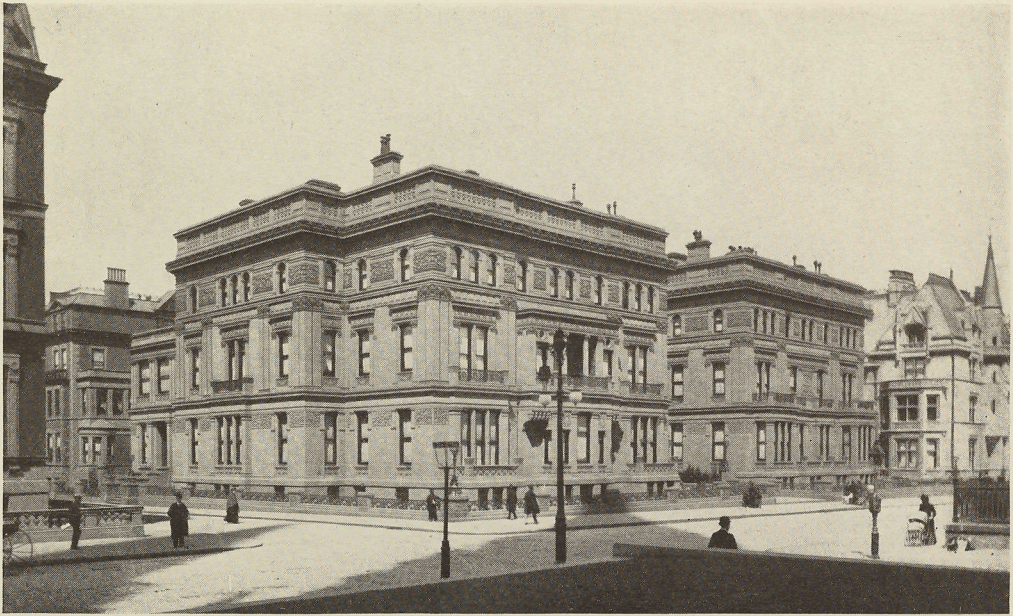
Place and Fifth Avenue, the most comfortable hotel on the American Continent and in many respects the best restaurant in the world. I will endeavor to justify this high eulogium by-and-by.

The porters, it must be admitted, were not very eager to set about discharging my luggage from the coach, for it is a matter of much uncertainty when you arrive at the Brevoort whether you will be able to gain admission to its upper chambers. In the first place it is an hotel and not a caravanserai, and the accommodation is limited. I don't think the number of bedrooms exceed one hundred. In the next place Mr. Albert Clark, the proprietor (from whom in the course of a twelve months' acquaintance I experienced nothing but civility, kindness and attention), is somewhat particular about the status of the guests who wish to sleep as well as to dine at his house. A traveler staying at the Brevoort is known not by the number of his room alone, but by his name. He has an individuality; he is recognized, and at the big caravanserais he is merely one or two numerals as the case may be in a column of statistics. I knew an old lady in Liverpool once, who kept an alehouse not for profit, for she had plenty of money, but in order to enjoy the conversation of a select few. For all bar there was her little front parlor, and but for a beer engine in one corner and a row of bottles and glasses on a shelf you might have imagined the room to be a boudoir. A stranger, say, would enter and call for a "gill o' ale" in a tone which, somehow, displeased the lady. "Yill!" she would thunder. "Thee gits na yill heer! *Thee's nit classical. I'se nowt but classical fouk here.* Git oot wi' thee!" If you were classical the gill of ale was brought to you by one of her two pretty daughters, and the old lady did not much care whether you paid



Fifth Avenue looking North from 51st Street, about 1890.

for it or not. Indeed there was one specially ragged and unclean person a frequenter of the little ale-house in Button Street, who went, if I remember right, by the name of "Lily-white Muffins," who was incurably drunken and dissipated, but who was a famous Latin and Greek scholar, had been a fellow of a college at Oxford, and whose conversation was still charming. "Lily-white Muffins," the old old lady would cry, "Thee's gude for nowt, but thee's classical. Sally, gi't' auld deevil a gill o' yill." And many a gill of Welsh ale did that deboshed scholar consume at the old lady's expense. You must be, you see, classical after a fashion, to be welcome at the Brevoort. Mr. Clark doesn't like rowdies; he abhors loafers; he has set his face against "hard cases"; he would prefer not to have anything to do with Shoddy. Suddenly enriched diggers from California or petroleocrats from Oil City may be vastly profitable company, but Mr. Clark would rather they went to the Fifth Avenue or the St. Nicholas. He has a prejudice against patrons whose sufferings from whiskey in the hair are chronic, who require cocktails earlier than 6 A.M., who are given to sticking their feet upon the chairs or to expectorating without reference to the contiguity of a spittoon. He deprecates political discussions at his bar or "difficulties" in his vestibules. The consequence is that his establishment is mainly frequented by the wealthy, cultivated and quiet Bostonians, members of the cod-fish aristocracy, if you will, but still cod fish very delicately crimped and garnished with the finest oyster sauce—by army and navy officers of high rank and by their families; by traveled American gentlemen who have learnt in Europe to know what real comfort is, and by the best class of English tourists. The guardsmen who used to come down from



The twin Vanderbilt houses, Fifth Avenue, between 51st and 52nd Streets, West side, 1890.

Canada and the linesmen who come down now; the British and foreign diplomats from Washington, and a few wealthy English merchants settled in New York, but who happen to be bachelors and prefer the luxury of a well ordered hotel to cheerless and comfortless furnished lodgings with, perhaps, a wandering nobleman or two or an occasional Cunard captain, are all to be found at the Brevoort.

I deliberately praise the Brevoort, chiefly, because its celebrity among Americans places it beyond puffing. Away from New York it is Hobson's choice—the caravanserai or nothing, but in New York if you prefer quiet, peace, comfort and civility, to noise, confusion, rudeness and misery, go to the Brevoort or the Clarendon, but I prefer the first, and not to one of the thundering barracks, where guests by the five hundreds are fed like so many wild beasts. The ordinary run of English travelers in the States have been fed with stories more or less apocryphal about the splendor and luxury of the St. Nicholas and the Fifth Avenue and proceed thither as a matter of fact. They find a great amount of external show and magnificence, but if they are traveling alone they are most shabbily lodged, they cannot get anything fit to eat or drink, for there never was such a setting forth of Dead Sea apples as an American bill of fare, and unless their tastes are as coarse as a collier's mainsail, they are profoundly miserable. How many times have I been asked to dinner by English friends just arrived to the States and who have put up for the reason that they thought it was the "thing" at one of the gigantic barracks and have undergone the purgatory of an ill-dressed, worse served dinner, washed down by villainous wines at monstrous prices and put on the table by a set of uncouth, unkempt,



Fifth Avenue near St. Thomas', about 1890.

untutored savages, who were a disgrace to the name of waiters. And how often have I endeavored slily to seduce my hosts away from the Barmecide gorgeous mess of the barracks to the sober but satisfying delights of the Brevoort.

Although on this wet morning I had no more claim than I usually have to be "classical" and although I don't fancy that newspaper reporters, as a rule, are given to patronizing the Brevoort, Mr. Albert Clark, fortified by the card of introduction I had brought with me from a friend in Paris, was kind enough to take me in and within another hour I had bathed, dressed, breakfasted off kippered salmon, mixed tea and dry toast which would have done honor to the "Tavistock" in Covent Garden or to the "Old Ship" at Brighton (most cozy of British hostelries, I salute ye both!), breakfasted, too, in a coffee room which for handsome appointments and perfect neatness might vie with any similar apartment in a Pall Mall Club, and was ready (the rain having ceased) for a pedestrian excursion down Broadway.

Early Days of Fifth Avenue.

How did Fifth Avenue get its start? Although it is a centenarian by the calendar, it is only so nominally, for from 1824 until over a score of years onward, it was merely a suburban road. But in that period something happened in New York that changed it from the pleasantest congeries of villages that composed the municipality, to the congested metropolis that it is today; and that something was foreign immigration. In came the Paddies fleeing from Irish famine, and in came the Fritzies from the turmoil of the petty German kingdoms and

duchys. By the thousands they swarmed to the land of promise, and the old aristocracy—the Knickerbockers and the English Colonials—began to give way before them. Long they clung to Second Avenue, to Bond Street, to St. John's Park, until they were finally hemmed in around the old Parade Ground of Washington Square, to which Fifth Avenue formed an outlet.

Until the 50's, then, Fifth Avenue was sparsely settled. Dickens, who came to America in 1842, says never a word about it. The directory of 1851 designates twenty-eight of about one hundred and fifty street numbers, from Washington to Madison Parks, as they were then called—empty lots, and seventeen buildings in course of construction. It also includes amongst the inhabitants of the "Avenue," the names and vocations of sundry grocers, machinists, painters, etc.

Curiously enough, that portion of Fifth Avenue the least changed by the passing of time is this earliest stretch of thoroughfare. Of course, the fine old shade trees are gone, under which the belles and beaux used to promenade, around the Civil War days; but many of the old houses remain, built in sober classic lines, massive and broad. They were quite as impressive to the strolling rustics of their time, as are those of glamorous "Millionaires' Row," to the riders in today's "rubberneck wagons." This is Sailors' Snug Harbor property which cannot be sold.

The mansions of the first Fifth Avenue patricians, held to classic severity of exterior. There was little, if anything, in the way of domestic architecture in this period. The architect, as we understand him today, hardly existed in America. Construction was in the hands of builders and masons, who in secular work followed the Georgian models of 18th Century England, almost exclusively.

The chateaux, palazzos and imitation Versailles of later Fifth Avenue, were undreamt of. There was an occasional brownstone Gothic, to lend variety, but most of the old mansions carried on the tradition of the English Colonial style.

But if their exteriors were uncompromisingly severe interior embellishment was marked by a contrary spirit. All the decorative expedients of the French *salon* gave brilliancy to the "parlors" of the Yankee millionaire—velvet carpets, crystal chandeliers, marble mantels, and furniture in the style of all the Louis; augmented by a multiplicity of hangings, hassocks, lambrequins, mirrors, and even various impedimenta under the comprehensive description of *objets d'art*. Fifth Avenue of that day was not interested in antiques. Brand new was the motto, with plenty of gold on it.

And these houses were lived in. There was no flitting to Florida and the Riviera in the winter—to Europe in summer. Their owners paid taxes in *New York*—not in Newport. A few weeks at the "Springs" in Saratoga, on the pleasant banks of the Hudson, or at the "Rockaways," served the "Upper Ten" for summer diversion.

As the City grew in numbers so did its chief residential thoroughfare grow in fame, and "Fifth Avenue" became the synonym for the social quality and elegance of America. Soon came the clubs and the hotels. The Brevoort House at Clinton Place, first; and not long after, the loud-trumpeted Fifth Avenue Hotel in Madison Square, outdoing the mastodonic "St. Nicholas" on "Upper" Broadway, at Broome Street.

Then the Civil War, and the marching of troops, the bunting, the recruiting tents, the drums and the bugles. And with them the vultures of war: the sutlers, the con-

tractors, the gold speculators, and gamblers in all the sinews of war. This marked the end of Fifth Avenue's initial epoch.

After the War, came the rapid development of the Avenue above Madison Square. The solid unequivocal old Georgian themes were abandoned, and the "high stoop brownstone palatial residence" of "Napoleon" So-and-So of Wall Street, appeared in the Guide Books. Some break occurred in this tendency by the wave of the "Second Empire" sweeping the fashionable world. All good Americans went to Paris while they lived, and brought home plans and specifications for replicas of the Tuilleries on lots 50x100. The Stewart Mansion at 34th Street, a monumental futility having all the hospitable aspects of an iceberg, capped the climax of its style. The Mason Houses at 57th Street were more rational exemplars of the expression. The rage spread to the country. Clapboard palaces with Mansard roofs of shingles, graced the banks of the Hudson and the shores of Newport. The jig-saw worked like mad turning out wooden "ornaments" by the million. Offenbach was the composer of the hour, and his "Grand Duchess," "Perichole," and "Orfee aux-Enfers," with its deliciously wicked, spirituously abandoned "Can-Can," was the world's "jazz."

Then 1870 and the *debacle,* the return to brownstone, "Black Friday," the overthrow of old fortunes and the establishment of new, and Fifth Avenue ever growing northward. The Elevated Roads were beginning to be built and trade seeking quarters invaded; not "in battalions," but in "single spies," the hitherto sacrosanct highway of the elect. Mrs. Schuyler Van Rensselaer says: "No one much younger than I can realize what a wail went up in New York when the first shop window was cut on the

Avenue—if I am not mistaken, at the southeast corner of Seventeenth Street. The pride the city then felt in this street was something quite provincial and superb. I was often told, in my small years, that it was the finest street in the world. I had imagination enough not to believe this, but I thought it tremendously fine; and when the shopman camped upon it, I, too, put ashes on my head,



Corner of the Union League Club showing the erstwhile gardens which gave a touch of beauty to the Fifth Avenue side.

and believed that what Mr. Wegg would have called the 'Decline and Fall-off' of New York had certainly set in."

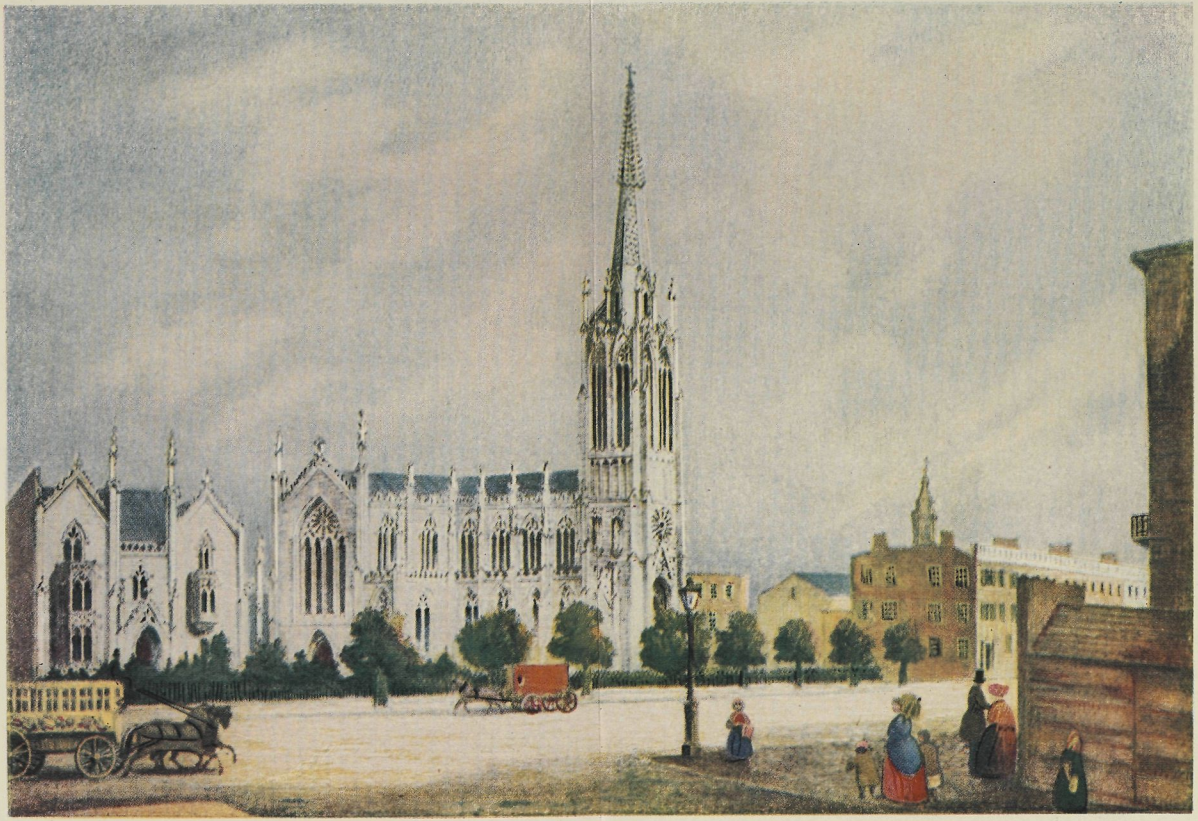
Still, Fifth Avenue resisted the shopkeeper above Madison Square for many a long day thereafter, but the "carriage trade" had to follow the carriage tracks, and slowly but steadily the "high stoop" began to give way to the shop window. There was an era of "Queen Anne" architecture—the Union League Club, a surviving example of the mode—in an effort to break the stony heart of brown stone. High up in the Avenue the Vanderbilts had built palaces and chateaux, the wonder of their time. Still Delmonico clung to 26th Street, for Madison Square was yet the focus of uptown fashion.

The hotels on the Plaza marked the beginning of the modern era of gorgeous caravansaries, and then the famous Waldorf, to be followed shortly by its gigantic annex, the Astoria, set the pace for Fifth Avenue transformation from exclusive privacy to cosmopolitan traffic.

The amazingly rapid transformation of Fifth Avenue above 34th Street to the purposes of trade may be explained in one word—Transportation! The strategic position of this part of the avenue, between the city's two great railway termini, makes it an easily accessible highway to the ever-increasing suburban population. Macy's giant stride from 14th Street to 34th Street on Sixth Avenue had been a result of this consideration. Then for a time it was a question of how the cat would jump. Would the great department stores move up Sixth Avenue, or Broadway? Neither of these streets, however, was attractive to the high class shops. The great hotels of Fifth Avenue had brought within their shadows dealers in the fine arts, and the exclusive "specialty shops." There were rumors of Marshall Field of Chicago invad-

ing New York's retail field, and on no less a site than the premier position of New York's Uptown, Fifth Avenue and 34th Street. It was only a rumor, but it was crystallized into action by the Altman Building, at that enviable position. This not only settled the destiny of commercial Fifth Avenue, but was also instrumental in creating that important link between two shopping centres, West 34th Street.

Although the Avenue below 59th Street is almost wholly given over to business, "Millionaires' Row" above that point still presents an impregnable residential front. But even here—not altogether in the early tradition—for the apartment house on a scale of super-exclusiveness is already in many places dwarfing the individual habitations of the pioneers. What have been the causes of this newest phase of Fifth Avenue's evolution we will not now discuss—suffice it to say that the economic conditions that have convulsed the world since the Great War have had a marked effect on this part of Fifth Avenue, and it is not too early to anticipate a radical change in its character.



(Courtesy New York Historical Society)

GRACE CHURCH AS IT APPEARED SHORTLY AFTER ITS ERECTION IN 1846.
FROM A RECENTLY DISCOVERED CONTEMPORARY DRAWING (1853).



Gracie Mansion (front view). 1924.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MUSEUM OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK

Second Annual Report

Our last report of the Museum appeared on page 372 in the 1924 MANUAL, and brought the proceedings up to the election of officers (Oct. 31, 1923), which meeting was held at 40 Wall Street in the office of our Counsel Messrs. Cadwalader, Wickersham & Taft.

On December, 18, 1923, the first formal meeting was held at the Gracie Mansion. On behalf of the city, there were present, His Honor, the Acting Mayor, Murray Hulbert and Park Commissioner Francis D. Gallatin. The

Officers and Trustees present were:

Phoenix Ingraham	Henry Richmond Taylor
W. Rhinelander Stewart	George A. Zabriskie
James Speyer	John A. Voorhees
Robt. Le Roy	Henry Collins Brown

At this meeting the Museum took the final steps necessary to its complete organization. The Trustees approved the Minutes of all former meetings; they elected a full Board of Trustees, adopted a Constitution and By-Laws, and appointed temporarily a Director and a small office force. When the meeting adjourned, the Museum of the City of New York had been launched upon its career, with the best wishes of the City Officials and its friends. At this meeting the following Trustees qualified as Founders, by subscribing One Thousand Dollars each:

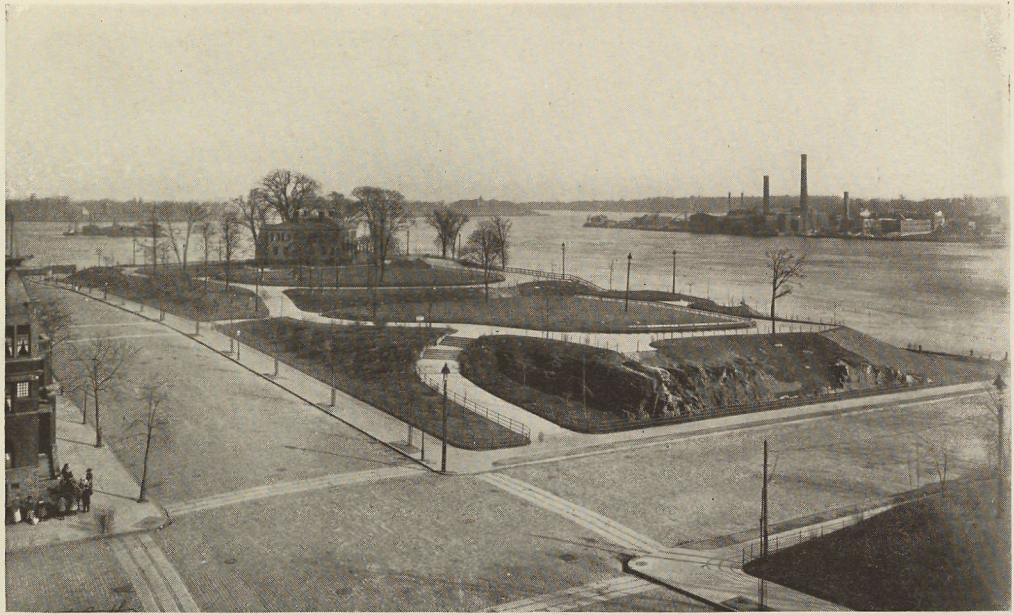
Mr. Archer M. Huntington	Mr. George A. Zabriskie
Mr. Henry Richmond Taylor	Mr. James Speyer

Mr. William Rhinelander Stewart.

Mr. Archer M. Huntington expected to serve as Trustee but was obliged to forego the pleasure, owing to a previous plan which entailed an absence in foreign countries for two years or more. Upon the announcement of the formal organization of the Museum, the following additional Founders were later added to the list, by payment of One Thousand Dollars:

Mrs. Andrew Carnegie	Mr. Edwin Gould
Mrs. John Stewart Kennedy	Mr. Henry R. Towne
Mr. Arthur Curtiss James	Mr. Frank Bailey.

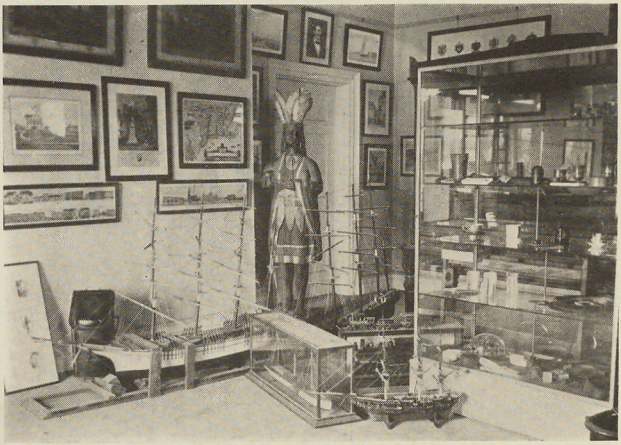
On behalf of the city, Commissioner of Parks Gallatin at once made arrangements for the renovation of the old Gracie Mansion, which the city had leased in perpetuity to the Corporation for the establishment of the Museum. In the Enabling Act, whereby the city was empowered to turn over the Gracie Mansion to be used as a Museum, the Legislature also provided that the city could in its discretion, appropriate from time to time, such funds as



Aeroplane view of the Gracie Mansion in Park, facing Hell Gate, East River, foot of 88th Street. The Museum Building at extreme end of Park.

the Board of Estimate may decide to give toward the upkeep and improvement of this building. In this respect our relations with the city are on the same footing as the Metropolitan and Natural History Museums; our lease is a copy of the lease given to the former organization (but slightly changed to fit our specific case), under which the city and the Metropolitan have conducted their affairs so successfully since its organization in 1876. Those of us who can recall the modest beginning of the Metropolitan, compared with its outstanding position in the world of Arts and Science today, are amazed at the tremendous progress of less than half a century; and the new Museum may confidently look forward to a similar expansion though on a more modest scale.

City Museums, devoted exclusively to local collections and pertaining to one city alone, are of recent origin. The

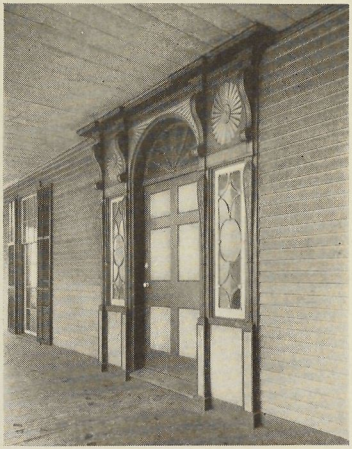


Corner in front hall, Museum of the City of New York.



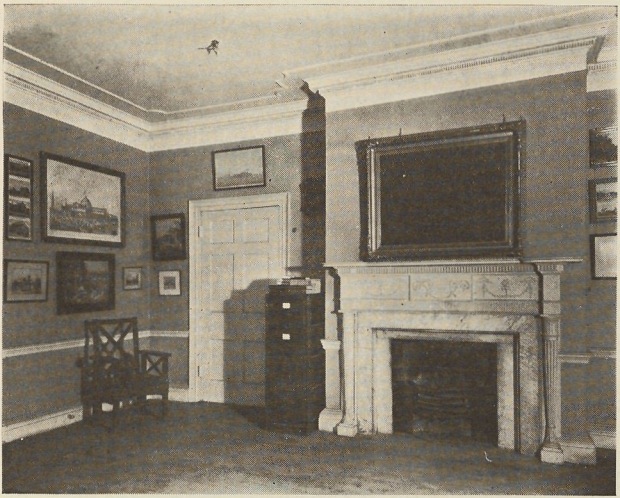
Front entrance Museum of the City of New York, Gracie Mansion, foot 88th Street, East River.

most conspicuous example, and so far the most successful is the *Museé Carnavalet* in Paris, founded in 1888. It started in the old residence of Mme. Sevigne a mediaeval building of extraordinary attractiveness. The director



Entrance to the Museum.

wrote us recently that they have just completed arrangements for the addition of ninety rooms. This sudden expansion is, of course, due to the enormous amount of war material now available. Aside from that, however, its collections pertaining to old Paris—the Paris of Robespierre, Murat and the Revolution; the Paris of Napoleon and the Empire, are naturally of extreme interest. Paris is an old city and has played a prominent part in many of the chief events in French history. The collections in the *Museé Carnavalet,* therefore, are peculiarly fascinating, and have in addition an intimate personal touch, owing to their close association with the First City of Europe.



Interior view, Print Room, Museum of the City of New York.

London followed about ten years later beginning with a small space in the Kensington Museum. It now has the magnificent residence of the Countess of Stafford, one of the finest in all London, for its home. It was presented to the Nation for this purpose by Lord Leverhulme.

All great centres of population possess a curious interest for mankind in general. Our own New York possesses this attraction to an exceptional extent. It was a city in the time of Charles the First. It is named after the brother of Charles the II, James, Duke of York. Although it may seem young compared with London or Paris it has seen three centuries and has lived under three flags. In many respects it has long been almost contemporary with London. Great conveniences of modern

life are the achievement of practically the last century. In 1800 the whole United States was virtually an untamed wilderness. It was almost impossible to sustain life fifty miles from the seacoast, where alone the wants of civilized life could be supplied. Jefferson coming to Washington as President, came on horseback; forded a dozen turbulent streams on his way and rode through forests over miles of blazed trails. In England and the Continent conditions were exactly as they had been for centuries. The same old primitive diligences lumbered over the same old muddy and dusty roads. Communication between cities and towns was slow and uncertain. The sole difference between America and Europe in this respect was simply one of perhaps more and better conditioned roads. Our simplest and most commonplace conveniences of today were



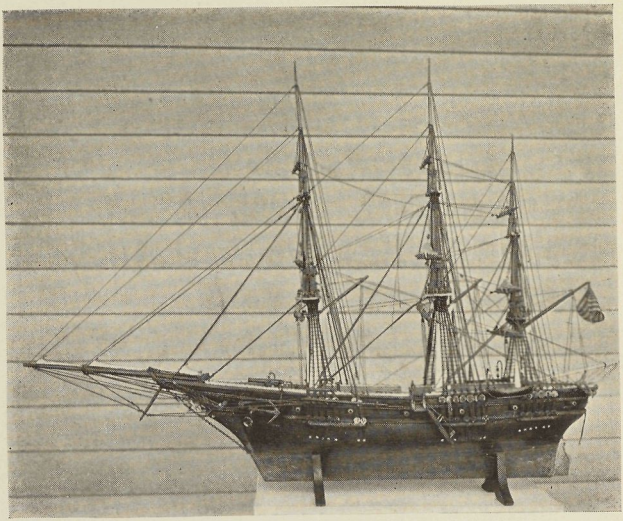
Interior view, Museum of the City of New York, showing ship models.

wholly unknown in either country, and in many respects the civilization of that day showed but slight advance over the Dark Ages.

When the Dutch purchased Manhattan Island from the Indians on May 6, 1626, the Three Hundredth Anniversary of which will soon be celebrated, the population numbered a hundred or two. At this time the city of London already had a population of nearly six hundred thousand, and Paris about three hundred and fifty thousand. Under the Dutch, New York made slow progress. At the end of forty years it had grown to about two thousand souls; and of this a large proportion were bondmen and slaves. The actual number of Dutch must have been exceedingly small, for the records show that upon the surrender of the Dutch to the English in 1664, no less than three tongues—Dutch, English and Portuguese—were necessary for the proper promulgation of any local ordinance posted by the authorities.

Under the English New York began to pick up. Yet it lagged sadly behind the other English settlements. In the seventeenth century such cities as Newport, Salem, Boston, Philadelphia and Albany were all larger than New York. Just before the Revolution there were distinct signs of latent vitality, as the population had steadily and persistently increased, so that it was rapidly approaching twenty-five thousand.

The long occupation by the British during the Revolution, however, left the city desolate and discouraged. A disastrous conflagration in 1776 almost leveled it to the ground. In addition to the rigors of winter, this calamity caused the inhabitants acute suffering, and to make matters worse if possible, a second fire in 1778 almost destroyed the few buildings remaining.



Frigate "New York" in Ship Model Room. Presented by George A. Zabriskie.

Streets which had been opened and partly graded before the war, had been suffered to lapse again into idle waste. The wharves, to which no ships had come, had crumbled and were covered with barnacles and seaweed. Many buildings used by the British as prisons, hospitals, etc., were left in a dilapidated condition. The streets on which still stood the ruins of the two great fires, presented a dismal and melancholy sight—practically all of Broadway from Wall Street to Bowling Green stood, spectre-like, gaunt and foreboding. The revenues had vanished and the population had dwindled from twenty-five thousand to less than half that number; the machinery for law and order had ceased to exist. A more doleful and hope-

less outlook can hardly be imagined than the one New York faced as the last of the British ships sailed away in the autumn of 1783. It was out of such unpromising material that the coming Wonder of the New World was to be fashioned. History may be searched in vain for a parallel to such a transformation as New York, under the new Republic, was shortly to show. In the hundred and fifty years that have elapsed since, New York has outdistanced all its rivals, and its development has just begun.

Small wonder is it, therefore, that its sons and daughters have at last awakened to a realization of the importance of caring for and preserving its precious relics. Such a blessed privilege rarely falls to the lot of any community. And the founding of our new Museum, devoted wholly to material pertaining exclusively to Old New York, comes at a most opportune time. With the rapid approach of our three hundredth birthday (1926) interest in the city of the past will be greatly stimulated and its history will be eagerly studied.

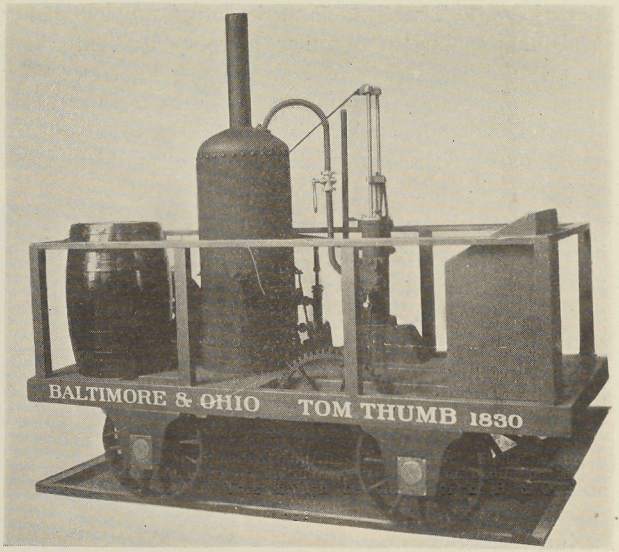
Already our Museum has a large collection of rare old prints and more are being added every day. Photographs of the latter part of the 19th Century are also a most interesting department. We are already much further advanced than so short a time would lead one to expect and we take it as an earnest of the interest taken by the people of this city in their newest and most personal Museum.



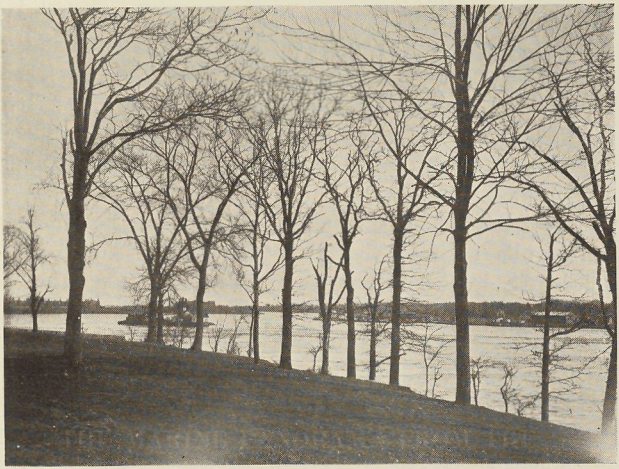
An old friend now almost extinct—the cigar store Indian.

Arrival of Peter Cooper's "Tom Thumb," First Locomotive Built in New York

On June 24th we received what will undoubtedly prove to be one of our most interesting exhibits—the model of "Tom Thumb," the first locomotive ever built in this country. It was constructed by Peter Cooper in New York. It was used on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and was sent to the Museum through the courtesy of that road. In making the tubes for the boiler, Mr. Cooper used the barrels of old rifles. For this purpose he bought six muskets and used five. The odd barrel was fortunately saved, and forms a part of this valuable exhibit.



"Tom Thumb," First Locomotive built in this country. Made by Peter Cooper in New York and sent to Baltimore, 1830. Now on exhibition in the Museum of the City of New York through the courtesy of the B. & O. R.R.



The marine view from the lawn of the Museum of the City of New York.

THE MARINE PANORAMA FROM THE MUSEUM OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK

When Archibald Gracie built his fine residence, that is now the home of the Museum of the City of New York, his view of its marine environment was purely idyllic. The wooded shores of Long Island and upper Manhattan, the meadows and fields of the islands of the East River, were charming rural settings for the rapidly flowing estuary joining Long Island Sound with New York Bay.

Up and down the stream moved the wind-propelled ships and barges of a day before Robert Fulton had joined Jamie Watts' teapot to a paddlewheel. How often must Mr. Gracie have sat on his broad veranda and watched the not too stately ships go by—for the treacher-

ous Hell Gate Channel was no passage for the great square riggers of the Atlantic. But up and down passed the sloops and the schooners, to and from the New England ports; from Salem and Gloucester, Boston and New Bedford, and the great shipowner must have enjoyed watching these white-winged birds of passage, scudding before the breeze.

Now all is changed; the sailing craft no longer tack before the wind—except an occasional pleasure boat—but move, bare poled, in tow of bustling little tugs, so that nearly all the water-borne traffic here is under steam. The contrast is greater on the East River than on the North. The East River has always been the port of the wind-jammer. There were wharfs and slips on the East River—Coenties, Old Slip, Peck Slip—and many others—when the shores of the North River were the sloping banks of the old colonial estates through which ran the "Shore Road to Greenwich," now West Street.

In those old days the merchants and shippers had their stores and warehouses on and around Pearl Street, and not far away were the yards of the world-famed shipbuilders. It was at one of these, Brown Brothers, that Fulton constructed the *Clermont*, whose initial trip on the Hudson made that famous stream the cradle of steam navigation, with which its history as a commercial waterway has always been identified.

From Horn's Hook, on which Gracie's old house stands, one commands the view on the river both to the East and the North. The great Hell Gate Bridge is the dominating feature in the latter direction. Under its great arch passes the Long Island Sound shipping. In the early morning, as the mists are rising, the great white steamboats appear, their huge hulks looming like ghosts con-

jured from the deep. They pass majestically down the river, to tie up in another hour at their North River piers.

Across the river to the Astoria landing, the municipal ferry boat, *Bowery Bay,* scurries the livelong day, with the regularity of a marine shuttle, resplendant in white-painted hull, red lifeboats, and gay-streaming bunting. The little bustling tugs are always in evidence, now with lighters conveying immense railway freight cars; now with canal boats in tow; now with sand barges, or those loaded with timber, or coal, or the thousand and one other commodities of trade. They are the busy-bees of the harbor, these puffing, officious, nautical insects, and like their entymological prototypes, very important in the economy of their functions. Time and tide, wind and weather, all are in their day's work as merely incidental, and the mighty business of the port could not go on for a day without them. They belch forth black smoke prodigiously, and churn through the waters, full of the fussy importance of most auxiliaries, both on land and sea. Daily, some of their necessary work includes the removal of the refuse and waste of a great city, and immense mounds of accumulated (and when they pass to windward, highly odoriferous) rubbish and refuse are taken in tow by them to the incinerators, or the deep waters far off shore.

In thick weather, or when the stream becomes a bit crowded, there is a tremendous hubub of whistling and blowing of sirens, among the cautious craft under steam. Great would be the astonishment of the master of the Gracie acres, to hear this mighty rumpus on the once serene waters flowing past his pleasant country home. He lived to see the early Sound liners, the *United States,* the

Hudson, and the *Chancellor Livingston,* puff up the river; but the age of steam had barely then begun.

Occasionally there passes a great black-hulled freight steamer, bound for the Connecticut River, or some New England seaport. Sometimes a big steamer comes down from a Canadian port, with the Union Jack at her stern, and lends an international touch to the scene—but most of the shipping is more local than this and pertains to the inland waterways.

Then, there are the pleasure craft, from the great rakish, black-hulled steam yacht of the Wall Street banker, bound to or from his Long Island estate, down through the whole gamut of the class, to the saucy, amazingly fast power launch of some humbler mariner, ploughing through the water with "a bone in her mouth," her bow uptilted and a great lashing of foam all about her.

Nor must we forget the trim white *Sightseeing* yacht, that circumnavigates Manhattan, with her crowd of eager passengers, many of them seeing a great port for the first time.

As dusk settles over the scene, the big Boston liners again pass, now bound "Down East;" and as darkness falls, and the lights appear along the shores, we can hear their sirens, like "Old Triton's wreathed horn," blowing a salute to the legendary demons of "Hell Gate."

RHINELANDER MEMORIAL CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY

By William Rhinelander Stewart

On East 88th Street near Second Avenue, in a crowded tenement district, stands one of the most beautiful ecclesiastical groups of buildings in the City of New York. The story of why this site was chosen might well be told in a separate volume as no other church in the city has so interesting a family history associated with it, but the necessary limitations of this publication permit only a summarization here.

Of German descent, Philip Jacob Rhinelander, on October 22, 1685, when the Edict of Nantes was revoked by Louis XIV of France, was living with his family near Oberwesel, not far from Mainz, on the left bank of the Rhine, then French by conquest. They were Huguenots, and the revocation withdrew protection from them and required all children to be educated in the Roman Catholic obedience. Thus confronted with the alternative of changing his religion or leaving his native country, Rhinelander lost no time in deciding, came with his family to America in 1686, and settled in New Rochelle, Westchester County, in the Province of New York, which was founded by French Hugenots. There he died at a good old age.

A grandson of Philip Jacob Rhinelander, named William, born at New Rochelle in 1718, moved to New York, where he acquired real property in 1744, and dying in 1777, was buried in Trinity Church-yard, the family having before this date conformed to the Church of England.

To William Rhinelander was born a son in New York, May 29, 1753, to whom he gave his name. This William

became a successful sugar merchant and lived for many years at 232 William Street, near his sugar house, until 1810, when he removed his city residence to 243 Broadway, opposite the new City Hall, just then completed.

Having a wife and a family of five sons and two daughters, Mr. Rhinelander acquired an estate of about sixty-six acres in 1798 in what was afterwards called Yorkville, upon which he built a comfortable summer home. The entrance to the estate was near what is now the northeast corner of 86th Street and Second Avenue. It had a considerable frontage on the East River near Hell-Gate, and by irregular lines lay between the present 86th and 94th Streets and Third Avenue, and the river, of which the house standing on high ground near 90th Street commanded a beautiful view.

When residing in their city home the Rhinelanders attended the near-by St. Paul's Chapel, where they had a pew from the latter part of the eighteenth century, and a burial vault in its churchyard from 1807. During the early years of their residence on the East River, the nearest Episcopal churches were St. Mark's-in-the-Bowery and St. Johns at Yonkers, there were none intervening, as the Astors, Gracies, Jones, Primes, Schermerhorns and other families having country residences near the Rhinelanders do not appear to have been numerous enough to provide a summer church for themselves. On the Hudson River side of Manhattan Island, however, there had grown up a larger summer colony of New Yorkers at Bloomingdale, who, in 1807, organized and incorporated St. Michael's Church, which was erected on the present 99th Street, near the river. From the completion of St. Michael's, the Rhinelanders attended its services driving across the island through the well shaded lanes and Mr.



Country Residence of William Rhinelander. The entrance was near what is now the northeast corner of Eighty-sixth Street and Second Avenue. Erected about 1800.

Rhinelander served on the vestry from 1810 until his death at his summer home in September, 1825, in his seventy-third year. A larger and handsomer St. Michael's still occupies the same site.

All of William Rhinelander's seven children reached maturity; six of them married and left descendants. Several members of the family were interred in a private burial plot on the estate near what is now the northeast corner of First Avenue and 91st Street. Years later their remains were removed to the vault in St. Paul's.

William Rhinelander created a trust by his will, pursuant to which his estate was kept intact for the long period of fifty-three years until the death, on June 20, 1878, of his son, William C. Rhinelander, who for many years had prudently managed it as sole surviving trustee. During this half century the little city had extended northward, avenues and streets were laid out and cut through the property, paved, provided with sewers and lighted. The country house, which the family had been obliged to leave years before, was taken down in or about 1863. The view of it, here reproduced, is from an oil painting dating from 1850. Upon the partition of the estate among the heirs, the four masonry gate-posts of the entrance were removed and set up in the yard of 14 Washington Square where they may still be seen with somewhat different surroundings. This old Georgian house on the northwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Washington Square, was erected by William C. Rhinelander in 1839-40; Richard Upjohn, an Englishman, being the architect, and was his residence at the time of his death. Mr. Rhinelander was survived by four children, two of whom married; two unmarried daughters continued to reside in the family home until they died.



St. Michael's Church, Bloomingdale. Consecrated July 27, 1807.
From Annals of St. Michael's.

Not long after their father's death, and the division of his estate, these daughters determined to erect a church and other buildings for religious or social use on the old country estate as a family memorial, and reserved for the purpose several lots on the south side of 88th Street, which they inherited, acquiring others to unite and enlarge their holdings. Before proceeding with any building plans, they thus assembled fourteen lots, having a frontage of 350 feet. Upon the three easterly lots the Misses Rhinelander erected an industrial school for the Children's Aid Society, which was formally opened and presented to the Society on May 7, 1891. It adjoins the church group on the east and has ever since been in active operation. Before the completion of this school, the elder of the two sisters, Julia, died suddenly in Paris, in 1890. This event delayed the erection of the church group, although in her will she devised her share of the land upon which it was to stand to her younger sister Serena, who concluded to proceed with the enterprise alone.

For the purposes of administration, the City of New York has been subdivided into parishes by the Episcopal Church, the proposed site of the new church being within that of Saint James, the church of which name stood then as it stands now, on Madison Avenue at the northeast corner of 71st Street. This church maintained St. James' Mission, at 419 East 81st Street, where social work was conducted on a relatively small scale.

The Rt. Rev. Henry C. Potter was then Bishop of New York, and early in 1894 conferences with him were held which, under his wise leadership, resulted in the execution, April 8, 1897, of a tripartite agreement containing among others the following provisions and agreements:

On October 30, 1895, the consolidation of the Church

of the Holy Trinity with St. James' Church was approved by the Supreme Court, the resulting corporation taking the name of the Rector, Church Wardens and Vestrymen of St. James' Church, New York. (The Church of the Holy Trinity formerly stood on the northeast corner of Madison Avenue and 42nd Street.) All rights and properties of the two former corporations to vest in the new one. The property of the former Church of the Holy Trinity to be sold, the debts of both corporations paid, and the balance used to build a new Church of the Holy Trinity above 59th Street and east of Third Avenue unless some person should be found to build a new church, in which event the consolidated corporation should be responsible for the maintenance of the new church after its construction. Two hundred thousand dollars was set apart for the maintenance of a new church after its construction.

Serena Rhinelander agreed to erect as a memorial to her father and grandfather on land long in the possession of the family, a church, a parish house and clergy-house, the church to be known as the Church of the Holy Trinity, and to convey them with the land on which they stand to the Corporation of St. James' Church in consideration of the payment by the said Corporation to the Trustees of the Diocesan Convention of the sum of two hundred thousand dollars.

By other provisions of this agreement it was stipulated that the income from this fund should be used for the maintenance of the new church. Failure to fulfil any stipulation of this agreement to result in the vesting of the title to the new church in the Trustees of the Diocesan Convention. The Trustees accepted the trust, and the agreement, believed to be unique, was executed by the

Corporation of St. James' Church, Serena Rhinelander and the Trustees of the Diocesan Convention. It is interesting to note that the records of St. James' Church show that Philip Rhinelander, an uncle of Miss Rhinelander's, was a member of the Vestry in 1827.

Before the execution of this agreement, conferences between the parties were of such a nature as to justify Miss Rhinelander in proceeding with her enterprise. As the result of a competition of architects, the designs submitted by J. Stewart Barney, lately of Richmond, were accepted in 1894. The plans showed a group of four buildings of French Gothic of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, of which the church was the central feature, all connected by cloisters. Work upon the site was begun in May 1895. It was covered with rock, in places many feet above grade, and several months were spent in the excavation. All the buildings of the group are therefore literally founded on a rock.

The parish-house which was erected on the westerly end of the site and given the name of St. Christopher's House, was opened with a dedicatory service on April 10, 1897, in the presence of Bishop Potter, who accepted the deed of the property and transferred it to Rev. E. Walpole Warren, the Rector of St. James' Church. This house, covering nearly three city lots, contains in the basement a playroom and swimming pool, believed to be the second included in such a building, the first being that in the parish-house of Grace Chapel on East 14th Street, of which also Mr. Barney was the architect. On the ground floor is a large assembly room, on the second floor are rooms for a boys' club, a girls' club and a circulating library, and the top floor is used as a gymnasium. When opened the building was completely furnished and has ever



Tower, north transept, and clergy house, from the west.

since been used mainly as a people's club. Simultaneously with the parish-house, the picturesque well-lighted clergy-house at the east end of the site was finished and occupied by the first vicar, Rev. James V. Chalmers, and his family, and has ever since been a centre of usefulness to the neighborhood.

On All Saints' Day, Monday, November 1, 1897, the cornerstone of the church was laid with impressive ceremonies by Bishop Potter, other officiating clergy being Rev. William R. Huntington, rector of Grace Church, and Rev. E. Walpole Warren and Rev. Cornelius B. Smith, rector and rector emeritus of St. James' Church. The full vested choir of Grace Church sang the musical part of the services. A covered stand adjoining the site of the stone, draped with purple cloth and decorated with garlands was provided for the clergy. An illustrated "Office for the Laying of the Corner-Stone" was distributed, not only to those attending the services, but through all the long row of five-story tenement houses (none of them erected by the family), which lined the north side of the street; and from every window opposite, groups of neighbors were thus enabled to take part in the services, which closed with an address by the Bishop. The corner-stone, a block of New Jersey granite, set in the northwest angle of the tower, bears three interlaced circles emblematic of the Trinity, and the inscriptions "W.R. 1798" and "S.R. 1898," marking the dates of the purchase of the land by William Rhinelander and the erection of the church to his memory by his granddaughter, Serena Rhinelander.

The church had been planned with the correct orientation by the architect, having the chancel and sanctuary at the east end, which had been given the apsidal form,

usual in French Gothic churches and provided with wide north and south transepts. Before work upon it was begun, Miss Rhinelander purchased a lot upon which a house had been built, adjoining other land of her own on the north side of 87th Street, in the rear of the proposed south transept. Thus the architect was enabled to build this transept on the rear of these lots and so to move the church group several feet further south and thus obtain for it a much deeper church-yard along the front of nearly two hundred feet on East 88th Street.

To Robinson and Wallace, the builders of the parish-house and clergy-house was awarded also the general contract for building the church, the work upon which was progressed without delay. The subjects for the stained glass memorial windows were chosen by Dr. Huntington when the church was begun, and Henry Holiday, of London, was commissioned to make them. Several were in place when the church was consecrated. The Old and New Testament characters represented in sculpture for the great door and elsewhere throughout the church were also suggested by Dr. Huntington. An organ, formerly in the first Church of the Holy Trinity, was given to the new church, rebuilt and placed in the gallery arranged for it at the went end. A chime of ten bells was ordered from the Meneely Bell Company of Troy and hung in the tower, which was also provided with a clock. An adequate plant for heating, lighting and ventilating all the buildings was installed in the basement at the east end of the church.

Eighteen months after the corner-stone was laid, the church was finished. On Saturday, May 6, 1899, it was consecrated by Bishop Potter, in conformity with the ritual of the Episcopal Church. The Bishop, and the



North transept, tower, and St. Christopher's House, from the northeast.

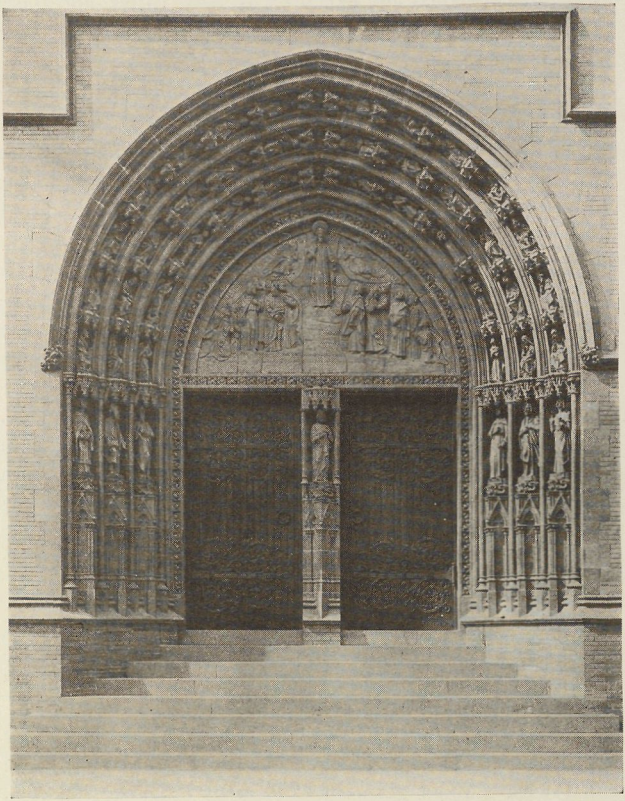
long procession of clergy with him, was met at the door of the church by Adon Smith, Warden, and Charles F. Clarke, Stephen Baker, A. F. Holly, F. S. Smithers, John D. Flower, and W. Watts Sherman, Vestrymen of St. James' Church, and Mr. Barney and Mr. Stewart. When the Bishop had taken his place in the chancel, the Instrument of Donation was presented and read to him by Rev. Philip Mercer Rhinelander, a second cousin of Miss Rhinelander's, afterwards Bishop of Pennsylvania, and the Articles of Agreement, above referred to, were presented and read by William Rhinelander Stewart. The sermon was preached by Rev. William R. Huntington, D.D.,

rector of Grace Church, who took for his text, "The house that is to be builded for the Lord must be exceeding magnifical." 1 Chronicles XXII 5. In the course of it he said, "This settlement forms one of the power houses of the spirit which are dotted along the east side of the city." Among the clergy present were Rev. E. Walpole Warren, rector of St. James' Church; Rev. Cornelius B. Smith, Rev. C. C. Tiffany, Rev. D. Parker Morgan, and Rev. James V. Chalmers, vicar of the new church. Miss Rhinelander and many members of the family attended the service, which terminated as it had begun, with a hymn sung in procession by the choir of Grace Church, which had rendered the musical part of the services, and by the clergy, from the church to St. Christopher's House, the bells in the tower pealing musically the while.

It would be too much to claim that the injunction of the text of Dr. Huntington's sermon, that the church must be "exceeding magnifical," had been literally carried out, but it is nevertheless true that the spirit of the mediaeval builders controlled the construction. The material of the exterior of all the buildings is a warm-colored mottled golden-brown brick, of the long flat Roman size, specially made for the purpose. All the terra-cotta so richly used in the decorative treatment was also designed and made for the buildings which are finished on every side alike. From the northwest corner of the church rises a great tower, 150 feet high and 20 feet square, which is the most striking feature of the group of buildings and marks the center of the plot of ground. Its long sides are pierced by openings, and the ornamentation of the cap is graceful. High up in the tower among the clustering dormers and turrets is the belfry from which the musical chimes ring out the hour and quarters as at Westminster.

Arching the main doorway to the church on the north side of the tower are sculptured figures, by Karl Bitter, of many saints, framing the tympanum in which is represented in relief the Savior giving the disciples the commission "Go ye therefore, and teach all nations, baptizing them in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost." Matthew XXVIII 19. The name that is of the Holy Trinity, for which the church is named.

A tenement house having an unsightly east wall abutted the church-yard on the west. To hide its ugliness and to complete the architectural effect, this wall was faced with the same Roman brick used throughout the group. The single window which pierced it, giving the occupant of the room a charming view, Miss Rhinelander would not close and it remains open today. The church-yard covered with turf and planted with vines and shrubs equaling in area about two city lots, is protected from the street by a high ornamental iron fence. From the east end of St. Christopher's House an enclosed cloister gives another access to the church. About half way along its length this passage opens on the north side into a chantry or morning chapel, with a northern apse, which seats about 40 people. This little building, projecting as it does between the parish-house and the church, artistically breaks the otherwise long line of the cloister, which is continued along a part of the west front of the church, and again from the north transept to the clergy-house. The steeply-pitched roofs are covered with red slate. The interior of the church, which seats 700 people, is mainly lined with a rich brown terra-cotta, a material both beautiful and artistic, which greatly enhances the beauty of the stained glass windows, and it has an open timber roof. The chancel, middle and side aisles, are floored with Roman



Main doorway in tower, with sculptures by Karl Bitter.

mosaic. At the head of the north aisle is a font of Caen stone also designed and executed by Karl Bitter, and there placed in memory of an infant daughter of the writer, who died in 1884.

In the apse at the east end of the church are seven memorial windows, the central one commemorating William Rhinelander, who purchased the site of the church in 1798, and Mary Robert, his wife. The windows to the right and left of the central one are memorials to six of the seven children of William and Mary Robert Rhinelander of whom, William C. Rhinelander, was Serena Rhinelander's father and were put in place by their descendants. These are all three-light windows and the work of Henry Holiday. In the north and south transepts are two great five-light windows which Mr. Holiday considers equal in design and execution to any he has made. That in the north transept, which represents the Ascension of Our Lord, was there placed in loving memory of Julia Rhinelander, by her sister Serena, in 1900. The window in the south transept representing the Crucifixion of Our Lord, commemorates another sister, Mary Rhinelander Stewart, and her husband, Lispenard Stewart, and was inserted by their children, Lispenard Stewart, Mary Stewart Witherbee (Mrs. Frank S. Witherbee), and the writer, also in 1900. A sight of these two glorious windows alone makes this church worth visiting.

The walls of the nave are pierced by eight clere-story windows, six of which have since the consecration been filled with stained glass memorials to other descendants of William Rhinelander of later generations, the last being one in memory of a great-great-grandson, T. J. Oakley Rhinelander 2nd, one of the sons of Philip Rhinelander, who died for his country at Rouen, France, December 11,

1918, when in his twenty-first year, of wounds received in the battle of the Hindenburg Line, September 29, during the World War. This lad was not the only descendant of William Rhinelander to make the supreme sacrifice in that war. Philip Newbold Rhinelander, son of Thomas Newbold Rhinelander, a first lieutenant in the 20th Aero Squadron, officially credited with the destruction of one enemy air-plane, was killed in action September 26, 1918, over Murville, France, when in his twenty-fourth year. Commissions for fifteen stained glass memorial windows have been satisfactorily executed by Mr. Holiday during the past twenty-six years, the series illustrating the advantage of harmony in design and execution. Only three, the five-light west window and two in the clere-story, are now filled with temporary glass.

Generous praise was accorded Miss Rhinelander in the newspaper accounts of the consecration of the church. As typical of these press notices, the following excerpts are taken from an editorial published by the *New York Tribune,* of May 7, 1899, under the caption, "Humanity in Landlordism": * * * * "This group of buildings testifies to the recognition by at least one great land-owner of the moral as well as the legal obligation which goes with the right of soil. It was a pleasant and worthy sentiment which inspired Miss Rhinelander to erect this pile on the site where her father and grandfather had lived, but it was something better for her to think that she owned the roofs over hundreds of people for some other purpose than to collect their rents, and from the profits thereof to live luxuriously in some more pleasant part of the town. * * * * Miss Rhinelander has a higher conception and sets an example worthy of the emulation of other great land owners. To her the people who dwell

on her lands are her people; they are not mere rent-payers, but human beings. Transactions with them are on a business basis, as is right; but the business is touched with human interest; with that personal consideration for tenants as fellow men and women so frequently remarked as a feature of the relation between landlord and tenant on old English estates. That common recognition of the obligation of the lord of the manor robbed the tenant system of half its evils. The utterly mercenary view of land-holding, which has become almost universal with modern industrialism, has been a pregnant cause of misery and social discontent. * * * * The charity that begins at home in the sense of identifying owners of great city estates with the interest of the people on them, is a charity which our rich men ought more to cultivate."

Although with the consecration the church passed into the possession of the corporation of St. James, which at that time made fitting acknowledgment of the benefaction, Miss Rhinelander continued her interest in the family memorial. Reports that the organ was unsatisfactory led her to order a new and finer instrument in 1913. This was planned by James M. Helfenstein, organist and choir master of Grace Church, built by Ernest M. Skinner, of Boston, and placed in chambers provided for it in the transepts; necessary changes being at that time made in the chancel and south aisle.

Before the completion of the organ, on June 11, 1914, Miss Rhinelander passed away as a candle burns out in the socket, in her eighty-fifth year. Under a provision of her will, St. James' received a substantial endowment for the maintenance of the memorial church, and subsequently another such bequest was received under the will of Charles E. Rhinelander, a cousin.



The Apse from the south transept.

Four nephews and a niece, T. J. Oakley Rhinelander, Philip Rhinelander, William Rhinelander Stewart, Lispenard Stewart, and Mary Stewart Witherbee, survived Miss Rhinelander and they commissioned the Edward F. Caldwell Co. to design and execute as a memorial to her a Holy Table and reredos. This table and reredos are of Caen stone with simple and dignified carving. Made of bronze, carefully worked over by hand, the reredos in its main features reproduced the carved wooden one originally made for the church; and the bronze statues of the four evangelists are from models made by Karl Bitter.

On Wednesday, December 22, 1915, the Rt. Rev. Frederic Courtney, D. D., the rector of St. James' Church, conducted a triple service of dedication in the memorial church in the presence of many of the family. The first was of a bronze tablet of Gothic design which had been placed in the porch of the church bearing this inscription:

The Corporation of St. James' Church in the year
of our Lord MCMXIV
Pray all who enter these gates to remember
SERENA RHINELANDER
Because of her love for the House of God
She caused to be built on the land of her fathers
The Church of the Holy Trinity and the Vicarage thereof
Together with the House of St. Christopher
To be perpetual and sacred memorials of the loving
kindness of the Lord.

This tablet was unveiled by Stephen Baker, senior warden of St. James'. Next was dedicated and played the new organ, Miss Rhinelander's last gift, after which the clergy and family gathered in the chancel, and Mary Stewart Witherbee unveiled the Holy Table and reredos and the Bishop read the prayers of dedication concluding this interesting service.



Main entrance, north aisle and font.

In 1920 Miss Rhinelander's nephews and niece conveyed to St. James the land and building on 87th Street in the rear of the south transept of the memorial church which is now used as a staff house, and through which another entrance to the church can be obtained. A credence-table of oak richly carved was also placed in the chancel by them in 1923 in loving memory of their aunt Julia Rhinelander.

The twenty-fifth anniversary of the consecration of the church was celebrated in St. Christopher's House on May 7, 1924, when congratulatory and historical addresses were delivered by Rev. Frank Warfield Crowder, D.D., who succeeded Bishop Courtney as rector of St. James' Church in 1916, by Rev. James V. Chalmers, for twenty years vicar of the memorial church, by Rev. Samuel M. Dorrance, who succeeded him in 1919, and by the writer. Mr. Chalmers preached the anniversary sermon in the church on the following Sunday, in the course of which he outlined its many useful activities during the quarter century, and said that within its walls 2,676 persons had been presented to the Bishop for confirmation.

Dr. Huntington's characterization of the settlement Church of the Holy Trinity as a "power house of the spirit" in his consecration sermon has been proved correct. In many secular ways it has also cheered and helped the lives of the people of a crowded neighborhood. As all the houses behind the church on 87th Street belong to the Rhinelander family and do not rise above its roof, there is good reason to believe that they will not be replaced by tall buildings, and that for generations to come neither the usefulness nor the architectural beauty of the group, of which the church is a central feature, will be impaired.

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